The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5487. | NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1869. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Continued Debate in the Spanish Cortes on the New Constitution.

Queen Isabella and Her Children Forever Excluded from the Throne.

Pacific Speech of King Francis Joseph of Hungary.

Cuba Preparing Her Fortifications for a Foreign War.

SPAIN.

The Ex-Queen and Her Children Forever Excluded from the Throne.

MADRID, Saturday, April 24.

In the Constituent Cortes, yesterday, Señor ORENSE, one of the Republican deputies, introduced a measure calculated to forever exclude all the Bourbons from the throne of Spain. An amendment was proposed and carried by the majority whereby the Ex-Queen ISABELLA and her children only are excluded.

Señor ZORILLA introduced a bill for the promotion of general education.

Señor FIGUEROLA, the Minister of the Finances, proposed the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

HUNGARY.

Opening of the Hungarian Diet—Speech of the King.

PESTH, Saturday, April 24.

At the opening of the sessions of the Diet yesterday, FRANCIS JOSEPH, King of Hungary, made a peaceful address. He said that there was much important legislation to be accomplished. The internal reforms of the country, he said, required the concentration of the entire power of the nation, and the good sense and moderation of the people. The relations between Austria and the other Powers of the world, offered a peaceful prospect.

In concluding he reminded the representatives that it was necessary to carry important reforms.

ITALY.

Abolition of the Death Penalty Recommended.

FLORENCE, Saturday, April 24.

The Court of Appeals has had under consideration the penal code for some time. They have concluded their examination, and have unanimously agreed upon the abolishment of the death penalty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Magistrate Shot in Tipperary.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.

A dispatch from Dublin states that HUGH BRADSHAW, a well-known Irish Magistrate, has been shot in Tipperary.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif Adopts the Budget.

PARIS, Saturday, April 24.

The Budget for the current year, which was presented by the Finance Minister some time since, has been adopted by the Corps Legislatif.

PRUSSIA.

Volunteer Aid for the Wounded in Battle.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 24.

King WILLIAM yesterday received a deputation of persons who had volunteered to care for the wounded in case of a war. The King congratulated them upon their humane undertaking, and sincerely hoped for favorable results from it. He thought, however, the object of their association apparently distant, but said that if war should break out he hoped merited success would attend their efforts.

AUSTRIA.

Final Passage of the Primary School Law.

VIENNA, Saturday, April 24.

In the Reichradt the question upon the final passage of the Primary School law led to an excited debate, the Polish and Tyrolese members opposing it strenuously. Upon the closing of the debate, the Polish and Tyrolese delegates submitted a protest against its enactment and quitted the chamber. The vote was then taken and the law passed.

DENMARK.

The Offer of the West India Islands to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, April 24.

The *Dagbladet* newspaper has an article upon the purchase of the Danish West India Islands by the United States, as arranged with the Secretary of State of the last American Administration. It says that the question of the acquisition of the Antilles by the United States ripens, and accuses America, by the recent action of its Congress, of a want of respect to the Government of Denmark. It also states that if the measure finally miscarries Count RAASLAFF will resign.

CUBA.

Arrival of a Thousand Spanish Soldiers—Preparations for a Foreign War.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 24.

A Spanish transport arrived here to-day with 1,000 soldiers to reinforce the armies engaged in putting down the insurrection.

Nothing further has been heard about the contemplated surrender of 600 revolutionists near Cienfuegos, and it is now thought the story is untrue.

Advices from Nassau of the 17th have been received here.

Active military preparations are in progress, the forts being strengthened and the garrisons reinforced, in anticipation of possible complications arising from the recent imbroglio with the Spanish officials at Havana relative to outrages committed upon British vessels.

The patriot QUESADA's brother and CESPEDES' son are both at Nassau.

A demand had been received from Captain-General DULCE, of Cuba, for the surrender of the pirates who captured the steamer *Comanditario*, and for the giving up of other alleged enemies of Spain. The demand was refused by the British Governor of New-Providence, and the matter referred to London for settlement.

The Governor of New-Providence had also instructed the lighthouse keepers to prohibit the approach of foreigners.

The Cannon Child Murder—Discharge of Josephine Brown—A Strange Story.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, April 24.

Immediately after Mrs. BROWN was discharged to-day, she informed the reporter of a local paper that BROWN had made a confession in French, and that her mother, Mrs. LYDIA FOX, who is now at West Granby, Conn., has it in her possession for translation. Mrs. BROWN says the confession reveals the name of the murderer, and how the deed was committed, including a full history of BROWN's life. She says the confession states that BROWN hired the man to do the deed, and they were to divide the $10,000 policy between them. She says the plot was laid at Dayton, Ohio. The confession, when translated, will be placed in the hands of the District-Attorney.

ICE MOVEMENTS.

Prospects of the Opening of Navigation—The Waters Subsiding—Canals Open.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 24.

The ice in the bay is still firm. The field of ice that blocks navigation extends at least twenty-five miles out.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, April 24.

The Georgian Bay is clear of ice, and the steamers have commenced running between Owen Sound and Collingwood. The *Algoma* will leave the latter place on the 1st of May for Sault St. Marie and the intermediate ports.

The accumulation of ice in Port Colborne harbor continues to increase. Until it moves vessels will be unable to pass out or enter the Welland Canal. The first north wind will probably drive it out.

Boiler Explosion on the Missouri River—Fifty Persons Missing—Two Child-Suicides.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, April 24.

A special dispatch from Sioux City, says the steamer *Ucelda, en route* for St. Louis, with discharged soldiers from the various posts up the Missouri River, struck a snag this morning about thirty miles above Sioux City, and while sinking her boiler exploded, killing and wounding a large number. Fifty persons are reported missing. The steamer *Undine* left Sioux City immediately for the wreck with a number of physicians.

At Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., on Monday last, a little son of J. H. HARRIS, aged about 12 years, was found suspended by his neck with a strap in his father's barn, quite dead. In the afternoon of the same day, a son of Colonel TENNEY was found hanging in a similar manner. No cause can be assigned for these coincident acts of self-destruction. The most intense excitement prevails.

The reports from the southern part of Illinois are to the effect that the wheat crop is more promising than was ever before known.

Snow Storms on the Plains—Troops in Pursuit of Indian Marauders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, April 24.

An Omaha dispatch says a heavy snow-storm is reported at Forts Laramie and Fetterman. On Wednesday, the troops in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians was delayed by the snow.

JOHN DUFF, of the Union Pacific Board of Directors, will go West with General Dodge, Chief Engineer, to inspect the work of the Western end of the road. The travel overland is increasing. Daily trains from the East and South are arriving, crowded with passengers. A heavy Canadian immigration is arriving for the settlements of Nebraska.

Provincial Council of the Romish Clergy in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24.

The tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church, embraced within the province of the Archbishop of Baltimore, convenes here to-morrow. A number of Bishops from the Southern States, from Pennsylvania and Delaware, will be present.

The St. George's Society of Baltimore celebrated their anniversary last night.

A large delegation of Odd Fellows will leave here to-morrow to attend the celebration in Philadelphia on Monday.

Seizure of a Distillery in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, April 24.

Supervisor YOUNG yesterday ordered the seizure of JOHN SEAMAN's distillery at Seamansville.

Mr. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, left for Washington last night.

The testimony in the Eggleston-Strade contested election case closed to-day.

Movement for Cheapening Transportation.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 24.

The Board of Trade this morning appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to attend the Convention at Chicago, relative to cheapening transportation from the West to the seaboard: Hon. D. S. BENNETT, F. W. FISKE, S. K. WORTHINGTON, C. J. MANN and E. B. GUTHRIE.

The Floods in Canada Subsiding.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, April 24.

The water of the Grand River, Canada, receded rapidly this morning, leaving the track of the Grand Trunk Railroad between Buffalo and Detroit clear and uninjured. The trains leave and arrive by this route on time now.

Wickliff's Acquittal on First Indictment—Continuation of the Trial.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 24.

The announcement of WICKLIFF's acquittal on the first indictment, last night, was premature. The verdict was not agreed upon until 8 o'clock this evening, when a verdict of "not guilty" was returned. The trial on the next indictment is fixed for Monday next.

The May coupons on the State debt will be paid at the Citizens' Bank, of New-Orleans, and the Bank of America, at New-York, on presentation.

WASHINGTON.

The Personal Difficulty Between Senators Sprague and Abbott—Mr. Chandler's Gentlemanly Instincts—The Unconfirmed Nominations.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 24.

Mr. ABBOTT and Mr. SPRAGUE still maintain a belligerent attitude toward each other. The whole affair has been the subject of a great deal of talk to-day, and the wildest rumors were set afloat in reference to it. The friends of both parties have interfered, and the result will probably be an amicable settlement. Mr. ABBOTT still insists that he will have a retraction of what he considers the insult offered to him by Mr. SPRAGUE, or "satisfaction outside the Chamber." Mr. ABBOTT appears to regret the whole affair, but he pleads in extenuation of his impetuosity that owing to the peculiar temper of the people of his State, he could not act otherwise and live in North Carolina. Mr. SPRAGUE has the reputation of being what is called plucky, but it is believed that he will embrace the opportunity to show by a retraction or a disclaimer that he meant not to be offensive to Mr. ABBOTT, that his wits have not entirely left him.

MORAL SENATORIAL COURTESIES.

There was quite a scene in Executive Session in the Senate on Friday morning, between Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. FOWLER. While the Tennessee Senator was speaking on some nomination, Mr. CHANDLER started to his feet and said, "That is false. Take that back, you scoundrel." FOWLER was quite wrothy for some time, but the friends of both parties interfered, and the little matter was settled without opening the doors, as in the case of ABBOTT and SPRAGUE.

REMOVALS OF DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

The removal of clerks in the various departments continues, and it is believed that there will be an entire reorganization of the clerical force before the end of the Summer. There is a large number of officials in office who were appointed by President BUCHANAN, and who are ready to go with any Administration to save themselves from dismissal. There is the best grounds for the statement that they will be all dispossessed. The female clerical force will be reduced about one-half. Eighteen lady clerks are now employed in the Third Auditor's office, and the dismissal of six of them will be made on the 1st of May.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND FAMILY.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT and their little daughters NETTIE and JESSIE, left here this morning, in a special car attached to the 9:30 train, for the village of Laurel, Md., to spend the day with Dr. SHARPE, Marshal for this District, and a brother-in-law to the President, who lives in that place. They return home in the evening train. A large number of persons visited the White House, and the office-seekers were considerably annoyed when they learned that the President had executed this little flank movement on them.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESWELL.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General, left town this morning for his home at Elkton, Md. He will be gone a week. During his absence First Assistant Postmaster-General EARLE will attend to his duties in conjunction with his own.

THE CASE OF THE LIZZIE MAJOR.

It appears the rumor was false that Secretary FISH had made an imperative demand on the Spanish Minister for the surrender of the two passengers taken from the *Lizzie Major* by the Spanish frigate *Fernando el Catolico*. According to the most reliable information no such demand was made, because news had already been received by our Government that the act of the Spanish Captain had been disapproved by the Cuban authorities as soon as they were informed of the case, and the passengers were surrendered to the American Consul at Havana without delay.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 24.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Treasurer SPINNER has issued a circular informing all national banks that have deposited in the Treasurer's Office, in trust, to assure public moneys in their hands, that all future applications for exchange of such securities will be declined, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following also have been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hereafter new United States notes will be furnished from this office only on the following terms, viz.:

First—In return for defaced and mutilated United States notes and fractional currency and "convertible issue" United States notes, forwarded to this office for redemption.

Second—On the receipt of certificates of deposit of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States and United States Depositories designated under the act of August 6, 1846.

Third—On the receipt of collection of checks on banks and bankers in the Cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington in the first case, the new notes will be forwarded under the contract at Government rates at the expense of the consignee; the amount of charges being deducted from the remittance at this office.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

SALES OF GOLD.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the sales of Gold in pursuance of the order of Thursday last, will be until otherwise ordered, not less than $500,000, nor more than $1,000,000.

PARAGUAYAN DIPLOMATISTS.

GREGORIO BENITS and G. FRERE, of the Paraguayan Legation in Paris, arrived here this evening. Their object is unknown, but it is probably a last effort of President LOPEZ to save himself from the impending crisis arising from the situation of the Allies and the threatened vengeance of civilized Powers.

PRINTING BUREAU, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

On account of the stoppage of work in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury, with the view to a reorganization, no fractional currency was received by Treasurer SPINNER during the past week. The shipments were as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; to the Depository at Baltimore, $100,000; to Cincinnati, $50,000; to National Banks, $221,800. The Treasurer holds as security for circulating bank notes, $342,693,800, and for public deposits, $38,455,350. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $157,400; total to date, $314,280,175. Mutilated bills returned, $13,480,635. Insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,058,308; actual circulation, $299,762,125. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $607,000.

COLORED CLERK.

WILLIAM S. BASHMAN, (colored,) of Troy, N. Y., was to-day appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Third Auditor's Office. He was recommended for appointment by Senator FENTON, Hon. F. A. SAWYER and Hon. T. J. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The Odd Fellows' delegation from the District of Columbia, to participate in the semi-centennial celebration of the Order in Philadelphia, Monday, will number from 500 to 700 members.

PERSONAL.

Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to-day acting as Secretary, Mr. BOUTWELL being absent.

It is not yet known whether Mr. RICHARDSON will or will not accept the appointment of Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, yesterday conferred upon him by the Governor of that State.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected by the Senate on the last night of the Session, in addition to those heretofore made public:

Patrick M. Blair, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Mississippi; C. B. Young, to be Postmaster at Fredericksburg, Va.; Thomas H. Stanley, to be Agent for the Pottawattomie Indians; Howard White, to be Agent for the Indians of the Omaha Agency; Joseph Newson, to be Agent for the Indians of the Kansas Agency.

NOMINATIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The following nominations were laid on the table:

D. W. Cheesman, to be Treasurer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco; E. W. Roberts, to be Register of the Land Office at Marysville, Cal.; C. H. Patterson, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cal. Also the following, which have been erroneously published as rejected: H. S. Sandford, to be Minister to Spain; J. R. Jones, to be Minister to Belgium; William A. Pile, to be Minister to Brazil. The effect of tabling differs from that of rejection, in allowing the nominations to be sent in again at the next session.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Special Order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1869.

The following assignment to duty of the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department is hereby made, and the officers whose posts are changed will be relieved from their present duties as early as practicable, and will proceed to the headquarters to which they are assigned and report for duty:

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drumm, to the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General James B. Fry, to the headquarters of the Military Division of the South; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General George L. Hartsuff, to the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General John C. Kelton, to the headquarters of the Army; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Williams, to the Headquarters of the Army; Major and Brevet Major-General William D. Whipple, to the headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General Channing McKeever, to the headquarters of the Department of the East; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, to the headquarters of the Department of the Platte; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas M. Vincent, to the headquarters of the army; Major and Brevet Brigadier General Oliver D. Greene, to the headquarters of the Department of Dakotah; Major and Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel Breck, to the headquarters of the Army; Major and Brevet Colonel John P. Sherburne, to headquarters of the Department of California; Major and Brevet Colonel Samuel F. Chalfin, to the headquarters of the Department of Missouri; Major and Brevet Brigadier General Louis H. Pelouze, to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes; Major and Brevet Colonel Henry C. Wood, to the headquarters of the Fifth Military District; Major and Brevet Colonel Joseph H. Taylor, to the headquarters of the Department of the South; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Martin, to the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Commandant of the Army Department or District not included in the foregoing order will appoint an Acting Assistant Adjutant-General from his own command or from the list of officers awaiting orders.

By command of General SHERMAN.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Commander George E. Belknap is ordered to duty as Navigation Officer at the Boston Navy-yard. Lieutenant Commander John H. Quackenbush ordered to the naval station at League Island, Penn. Paymaster Edwin Putnam ordered to duty as paymaster at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, on the 1st of May next. Lieutenant Commander Allan D. Brown is detached from the *Piscataqua* on leave of absence. Paymaster J. H. Carpenter is detached from duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, and ordered to settle his accounts. Naval Constructor Edward Hartt is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the navy-yard at Mare Island, California. Third Assistant Engineers W. A. Russell and Jas. Quinn are detached from the *Penno* and granted leave of absence prior to honorable discharge. The orders assigning Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom to the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, are revoked.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *General Sedgwick*, we are in receipt of Havana news to April 19—later by two days than that already at hand. Our correspondence, which—thanks to the courtesy of the Purser—came promptly to this office, includes interesting particulars of the reception of the Catalonian volunteers, and a liberal supply of intelligence, local and domestic, the salient points of which have been referred to in our cable dispatches.

Affairs in Havana—The Reception of the Catalonian Volunteers—The City Enthusiastic—Casualties of the Day—Only Two Murders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, April 19, 1869.

Never has the chameleon changed its hues with greater promptness, nor reflected the color of surrounding objects with greater rapidity than Havana, now wrought up to an excess of enthusiasm, and overflowing to all appearance with the most exuberant patriotism turning out *en masse* to receive the battalion of volunteers from Catalonia who arrived yesterday morning from Cadiz on the steamer *España*.

The reception of the Catalonian volunteers was, in all that concerns pageant and show, a decided success. Triumphal arches were erected in different localities, and the whole city might be said to have been draped with the Spanish national colors. The streets on the principal route of the procession were improvised into picturesque arcades by floating arches of drapery, gracefully festooned across them, and flags, banners and escutcheons done in the highest "style of art" known to Havana, were displayed from the stores and dwellings of the loyal Spaniards and frightened Cubans. The shipping in the harbor were also covered with flags without distinction of nationality, and the bay presented quite an interesting appearance from the hundreds of bum-boats, all more or less decorated, which dotted its whole surface.

The landing of the Catalonians took place about noon, and the whole volunteer force of Havana was out in order to receive their "valiant" brethren of the Peninsula with all the honors. The procession commenced to move at 3 o'clock, and made the circle of the *plaza de armas*, filing off in front of the Governor's Palace. It was strictly military in its character, and was one of the finest of its kind ever seen in this city. Several bands of music were part of the procession, and at regular intervals along the line standard-bearers were stationed with bannerets with the arms of the different Spanish cities and Provinces painted on them. Among them were to be noticed the coat-of-arms of Holguin, Bayamo, Santiago de Cuba and Manzanillo. The Havana Volunteers took the lead in the procession, which contained probably over five thousand troops, including the Catalonians, who numbered, probably, about a thousand. Immense crowds of people were stationed along the whole line of march, and the cheering on their part was loud and continuous. At night the city was illuminated and presented a gay appearance. The enthusiasm was immense everywhere, and, judging from the general display the arrival of the Catalonians has caused, in appearance at least, many a convert has been won over to the Spanish cause.

The killed and wounded during this demonstration were remarkably few, and were confined to two negroes, who were crazy enough to shout, "*Viva Cespedes!*" and who paid for their rashness with their lives, thus falling victims to the heretic bravery and intense patriotism of the gallant volunteers. I expected to see the Romero tragedy repeated, while the procession was filing past the Government palace, on the person of a white man, who, owing to the large crowd of persons present as spectators, was unable to maintain his post, and was pushed into the space set apart for the use of the processionists. A rush was immediately made at him by a volunteer, who struck him several times and then pointed his bayonet—intending, no doubt, to run the unfortunate man through. He was dissuaded, however, from his intention by some of his comrades. The victim of this outrage, livid with terror, stole away at once to seek an asylum of safety.

QUASIMODO.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A Forward Movement Demanded—A Cry from Mr. Vallandigham's Organ.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Ledger, April 20.

How are the present movements of the Radical revolutionary party, all tending directly and surely to centralization and to the destruction of free republican government, to be met and thwarted? The answer is at hand. The people must do it. They must do it by organized action, under the lead of brave, skillful and trusty leaders. But how shall this organized action be brought about? If it were desirable, the time is too short for a *new party movement*.

Nor is this necessary. The Democracy possess the organization already. In the State of Ohio alone, there are 240,000 voters who are in the habit of acting together. That is so much to begin with. But we want more. We have need of all who see and fear and hate the centralizing purposes and tendencies of the Radical Republican Party. We want the coöperation of every man who desires a return to the simplicity and purity and official honor of the fathers. We want the aid of all who believe that the integrity of the State Governments is essential to Republicanism in America, and that the destruction of the State Governments will be the demolition of the fairest political fabric ever reared by men.

To secure the coöperation of all these elements, *the Democratic party must cease to be a close corporation*. It must throw wide open its ample doors, and invite the support and coöperation, on equal terms, *of all who agree with us on the living issues of the day*. Let by-gones be by-gones. *Let the dead past bury its dead.* But we must not say to able, eloquent, honest, patriotic and trusty Republicans, "You may vote for us, but none but 'life-long Democrats' are entitled to our support." Any man who has capacity and integrity, who has shown his patriotism in the past, who is *right now*, and promises to be right for the future, is, in a crisis like this, *good enough Democrat for us*.

We *want no such fear and trembling, no such timidity and utter absence of common sense* as led the New-York Convention to reject the only nomination that would have placed success within our grasp, and at the same time have placed the administration of the Government in able and discreet hands, and effectually scorched the ear of Imperialism. Let us have no more such cowardice and blundering.

We must be catholic in spirit and liberal in conduct. We believe that it is our duty to show those patriotic Republicans and Old Line Whigs and Conservatives, and men of all organizations who have cast their lot with us to battle for a Constitutional Union and for self-government, that we are sincere, and that we do appreciate their talents and great public services.

As a move in the right direction—as a fitting compliment to talent and worth and statesmanship and distinguished public services—we suggest the name of the gifted orator and glorious patriot, General THOMAS EWING, Jr., of Fairfield, as the next Democratic and anti-Imperial candidate for Governor of Ohio. Other good and eminent men have been named in this connection, but none superior to General EWING.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A horrible accident occurred at ALEXANDER's brick-yard, at Dayville, Friday. Some of the knives in the tub in which the clay is cut up became disarranged, and JAS. TOOMEY, son of the Superintendent, stopped them from running and got into the tub to remedy the difficulty. The other machinery in the building was in motion at the time, and the jar therefrom caused the belt to slip back upon the pulley. The knives were set in motion again, and TOOMEY's body was severed in two just below his arms, and otherwise fearfully mangled. He was a steady, industrious young man, and leaves a wife, three children and many friends to mourn his sad fate.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, April 24.*

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Further Particulars of the Disaster on the Long Island Railroad.

Sketches of the Persons Killed—Condition of the Wounded.

A full account was given in the TIMES of yesterday of the terrible accident which occurred on the Long Island Railroad on the morning of Friday. It was then stated that the train consisted of an engine and tender, with a baggage car and two passenger cars, and that at Willow Tree Station, a mile and a half beyond Jamaica, a rail broke. A fragment of the rail, it was thought, flew up, and breaking the forward axle of the last car, disabled the truck which rested upon it, and caused it to penetrate the flooring. The result was that six of the twenty-four passengers were killed, while several others were wounded. An inspection of the wreck gave rise also to the supposition that the king-bolt of the truck had broken, and that the rail was severed by the falling of the axle upon it. The catastrophe occupied but a few seconds in its accomplishment. The President of the road, Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK, states that the rail was manufactured either at the Blenavon Works, in England, or in the Pennsylvania foundry of Messrs. HOPKINSON & Co., Broadway. He is uncertain which, but asserts that it was laid last Fall, and that the road, both at Willow Tree and every other point, was in thorough repair and excellent condition. He was, at the time of the accident, 300 miles away, in Vermont, and arrived at Hunter's Point yesterday morning. The passengers who were saved have but little to say, as their experiences were exceedingly brief. They heard a terrific crash, a wild scream, saw a universal confusion, and in a moment found themselves wounded and sore in the road, or clinging unharmed to the ventilation apertures or umbrella racks above them. A recently married couple, Mr. and Mrs. GRUENMAN, of Glen Cove, were among these latter, the wife being snatched hastily up by her husband and held above the general wreck. Her arm was hurt, though very slightly. Another passenger held himself in a horizontal position, partly out of a window, and avoided injury. JOHN WHITE, the conductor, was stunned, and awoke to consciousness in the middle of the track, with but a few bruises. The helpless wounded were taken to the houses of DANIEL CARPENTER and D. GILLESPIE, of Willow Tree, and to Remsen's Hotel in Jamaica. The rest returned either to this City or Brooklyn, more or less hurt. Yesterday Mr. D. C. CRAIG, General Freight Agent of the Long Island Road, returned to his home at No. 419 Fourth-avenue, but slightly wounded. Mrs. L. E. MOORE, of No. 186 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. I. IRVING and child, of Brooklyn; PATRICK DUGAN, of No. 38 Vandewater-street; GEORGE SMITH, of No. 35 Essex-street, and JOHN BYRNE, of the Helvetia Hotel, corner of Norfolk and Division-streets, all returned home yesterday in a promising condition. Mrs. DELIA HELD, who was taken on Friday to Bellevue Hospital, was but slightly hurt. She showed symptoms of delirium, but recovered on learning that her child was safe, and went home to Bleecker-street. Those remaining at Mr. CARPENTER's house are Mr. and Mrs. HARVEY B. ADAMS, and those at Mr. GILLESPIE's are Mr. EMIL MAGNUS, lady and son of four years, all five of whom are much improved. Mr. ADAMS is a partner with POPPEN & Co., coal dealers in Twenty-sixth-street, and Mr. MAGNUS does business at No. 46 William-street. Mr. ADAMS had also with him a daughter of fifteen, who was unhurt. Mr. EDWIN VAN GASBECK, of No. 68 Fourth-street, Hoboken, still lies at Remsen's, but is doing well. The bodies of the killed—Mr. WILLIAM C. RUSHMORE, Mrs. MATILDA B. PRAY, and her son, Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY, will be conveyed to Brooklyn to-day, and will be buried from the Washington-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock. They will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The remains of Mr. P. C. SHANAHAN, who had contracted to build the railroad from Riverhead to Sag Harbor, were brought to this city yesterday by his son, and taken home to Newport, Rhode Island. GEORGE VAN NOSTRAND, the brakeman, will be interred to-day at Jamaica, and JENNIE, the infant daughter of Mr. ADAMS, will also be buried to-day at Willow Tree. The child was wounded in the head, and very slightly disfigured, but the rest of the killed presented a most painful spectacle, being mangled in every part, and covered with mingled blood and dust. Half of the head of Mrs. PRAY was cut away. All were well prepared yesterday for burial, by the undertaker, and, as their wounds were hidden, they showed but slight traces, in their coffins, of the fearful agonies experienced.

Coroner ABRAHAM B. HENDRICKSON, with a jury composed of John O'Donnell, Jr., George N. Cadwell, Howard Pearsall, Alexander Hagner, Edward Siney, Wm. E. Swart, Martin Vandegraw, Charles Lowry, Daniel Murray, Daniel Baylis and Wright P. Higby, all of the neighborhood of Jamaica, having viewed the bodies on Friday, will hold an inquest upon them in Jamaica to-morrow, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All vestige of the disaster had disappeared yesterday morning. The broken rail had been replaced, and the wrecks of the car and truck removed. Among those of the injured, not hitherto mentioned, was Officer BERNARD MCGUIRE, of the Tombs Court Squad, who was on his way to arrest a laborer upon the road. He received two severe scalp-wounds, but returned immediately to the City. Mr. HENRY SPENCER, of New-Haven, made the following statement yesterday, and then returned home. He sustained a slight injury in the head.

STATEMENT OF MR. SPENCER.

Mr. SPENCER, one of the passengers on board the ill-fated train, makes the following statement of the occurrence:

"I was on my way to Islip, where I had thought of investing in some real estate; I had never traveled on the Long Island Railroad before, and was interested in looking out of the window nearly all the way; on our arrival at Jamaica I stepped upon the platform, and walked up and down while the train waited; I asked one of the brakemen (whom I afterward recognized lying dead under one of the trucks) if we had long to wait; he said, 'I guess not, because we are five minutes behind time;' this circumstance probably caused me to take more particular notice of the rate of speed at which we were going, as I am considerably nervous about fast riding, especially on this Long Island Road, with whose unfortunate history I am somewhat acquainted; I thought we were going at a very high rate of speed, yet I was not exactly afraid; I sat nearly in the middle of the car, and I think about three seats in front a portly elderly gentleman sat reading some law papers or accounts; a lady was in the seat by his side; after the accident I was told that it was Mr. Rushmore and his sister-in-law; all at once I heard a sharp *thud*, and felt a jolt that threw some of the passengers out of their seats; the next instant there followed a ripping, snapping noise, the car swayed violently to and fro, and then I knew we were off the track; all at once the wheels came crashing and grinding through the floor in the front part of the car; I think they were twisted upside down; the splinters flew like a shower, and the floor was soon completely torn off; the seats were all snapped to chips, and there was no help for the passengers; they fell through the opening and were hurled over and over, just like something rolled over in a barrel; Mrs. Pray was first killed; I think Mr. Rushmore was caught in the floor by his legs and for a minute held so, for the truck stopped against the heavy timber in the middle of the car; there was so much noise a voice could only be heard in screams or groans, but as Mr. Rushmore just for a minute was in that position, I saw him throw up one hand and turn his eyes upward, and to all appearance was praying loudly; I could hear one word only, it was 'Jesus;' all this time I was clinging to the top of the car, and holding my feet up; there were some others doing this also, but most of the passengers had no time to think or act, but either fell or being struck by splinters, were rendered insensible or helpless, and in that state were whirled about in the bottom of the car; it was all done in a minute; I don't know how I escaped; when I at last fell I was knocked insensible, and know nothing until I was lifted from under the wreck; the railroad employes were very good, and did all that was possible; the little child that was killed lay near me in the ruins; at first I did not think she was hurt, for she seemed as if she was only asleep."

WM. C. RUSHMORE, the most prominently known of the victims of the calamity on the Long Island Railroad, was the son of the late WM. L. RUSHMORE, for many years Superintendent of the Poor, and in that and other capacities known only to be respected and beloved. Mr. RUSHMORE, of whom we write more particularly now, became connected with the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, as a clerk twenty-eight years ago, and rose from the several positions of book-keeper, teller and cashier to that of President, which responsible place he has held for five years past. During a long connection with one of the foremost financial corporations of Brooklyn he built up a reputation of remarkable integrity, sound judgment and enterprise, balanced by caution. He was at the time of his death a director and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, and also a director of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company.

Although known to be a Democrat, Mr. RUSHMORE never sought the rewards or notoriety of active politics. He held no political office excepting that of Member of the Board of Education. His duties in the Board were performed faithfully but quietly, owing to his habitual reluctance to push himself into prominence. His prudence and sagacity as a man of business, his zeal and absolute trustworthiness as an officer, were supplemented by his pure and estimable qualities, as disclosed in all the relations of private life. He was connected by marriage with an old and honored Brooklyn family, who mourn the death of two other members by this recent railroad slaughter. Mrs. MATILDA B. PRAY, sister-in-law of Mr. RUSHMORE, and daughter of Judge JOHN DIKEMAN, and Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY, her son, who accompanied Mr. RUSHMORE, both perished with him. He was on his way to his country seat near Hempstead at the time of the accident. He was a member of the Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, where his funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock to-day.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic National Bank held yesterday Hon. SAMUEL SMITH was called to the chair, and Mr. O. M. DENTON, Cashier, acted as Secretary. The Chairman announced in appropriate language the sad and sudden death of WM. C. RUSHMORE, the President of this bank; also of the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. PRAY, and nephew, Dr. O. M. PRAY, by an accident on the Long Island Railroad yesterday.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of WM. C. RUSHMORE, this bank has lost a valuable, reliable, honest, and energetic officer as President, which office he had held for five years past, and for many years past as cashier; and having commenced as a boy in the bank, one in whom the directors of the bank and the community at large had implicit confidence; whose uniform gentlemanly language and courtesy of manner won the esteem of all who came in contact with him in business and social life; and the directors, while they bow in humble submission to an all-wise Providence, deeply feel their loss, and they more deeply contemplate the loss to his family near relatives, and they deeply sympathize with the widow and children and family friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Board sympathizes with Mr. JOHN W. PRAY, who has been an employe of the bank for thirty-six years, in the sudden death of his excellent wife at the same accident at which Mr. RUSHMORE was killed; and the directors also sympathize with the young wife and infant child of Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY, nephew of Mr. RUSHMORE, at the time of the same sad casualty.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the families of the deceased, and be published in the Brooklyn papers, the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Journal of Commerce*.

Resolved, That the directors attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Mrs. PRAY was the wife of Mr. JOHN E. PRAY, a clerk in the Atlantic Bank, and daughter of Judge DIKEMAN. She had been a teacher in the Sunday-school of the Washington-street Church for thirty-five years, and was a sister of Mrs. RUSHMORE. She leaves a daughter and son, in addition to Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY, who devoted himself to diseases of the eye. His office was in Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He returned from his studies in Europe a year ago. His age was twenty-five. He leaves a wife and young child, and was on his way to Hempstead to select a summer location.

CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The Jamaica *Standard* contains the following paragraph in reference to the road:

We examined the condition of the road on both sides of where the accident occurred, and found it in a most miserable condition, so much that we actually pulled the spikes out of the rotten ties with our fingers, and ties that had been taken out were thrown down crumbling to pieces.

THE BURNING OF HANCOCK, MICH.

One Hundred and Fifty Buildings Destroyed—Loss $280,000.

From the Portage Lake Mining Gazette, April 15.

About 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, the blowing of the Quincy stamp whistle, and the rising of a huge column of thick black smoke, announced to the people of this place that a serious fire had broken out in our sister village of Hancock. The fire originated in a little French saloon, adjoining the Catholic Church and schools. There had been a dance in the house all the night, and at the wind-up the stove, it appears, was overturned, and its contents scattered over the room. Without attempting to extinguish the flames which at once sprung up, the party decamped and left the building to its fate. The building was situated in the northwest quarter of the town, and the wind, unfortunately, was blowing from that quarter. The fire quickly enveloped that building, and communicated from it to those contiguous on the east, and in less than half an hour there were half a dozen buildings in flames on that side of the street, and soon those on the other side caught from the intense heat, and burst out with unexampled fierceness.

About this time the water supply gave out, without any particular benefit having been derived from it or the paltry fire apparatus belonging to the town. The flames spread from house to house, on both sides of the street, and back in each direction among the outhouses, barns, etc., increasing in extent and fierceness, until, at the end of an hour more, not less than thirty-five buildings were simultaneously in flames and in course of destruction. The scenes which ensued beggar description. It was the most awful spectacle we ever witnessed. The flames roared like an approaching tornado, and crackled like the discharge of straggling volleys of small arms. The air was hot, suffocating, and thick with blinding smoke—now settling down like a pall over the whole town and now lifting by the wind, revealed broad sheets of flame from fifty to five hundred feet in length, and reaching, at times, almost the clouds. After the first half hour all hope of saving any of the buildings comprising the business portions of the town was abandoned, as the length of the fire was now fully one-eighth of a mile, and the flames were licking up building after building like stubble. Merchants and small dealers tumbled their stocks pell-mell into the streets, and hundreds of willing hands conveyed them speedily, if not very tenderly, beyond the apparent danger. Some of them were moved three or four times before a place of safety was found.

In six hours nearly all that remained of the once thrifty village of Hancock was an immense heap of embers, covered with a stifling cloud of smoke. A small fringe of diminutive buildings on the north and west, among which the Catholic and Methodist churches, St. Patrick's and Masonic Halls, loom up like monuments marking the graves of their neighbors, are all that is left of Hancock. The ground burned over is estimated at twelve acres, on which were situated 150 buildings, of which 130 were used as dwellings in whole or in part. Every store in the town was consumed, but, with two or three exceptions, were fully insured, and no detriment experienced beyond that of temporary inconvenience. The people seem to have accepted the situation, and have gone to work with a will. Nearly thirty temporary structures have been or are in course of construction, and others will go up as soon as men and lumber can be obtained.

The following is a list of companies and the sums insured therein:

Home, New-Haven	$24,000
Enterprise, Cincinnati	9,200
Home, New-York	9,200
Ins. Co. of N. America, Phil'a	8,150
Liverpool, London and Globe	7,300
Manhattan, New-York	6,000
Etna, Hartford	4,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	4,000
Irving, New-York	3,300
Underwriters' Agency, New-York	2,500
National, St. Louis	2,300
North American, New-York	2,000
Stock and Mutual, Chicago	1,600

A Cleveland company is said to have lost $10,000; the Phenix, Hartford, $6,000; Rock River, Wisconsin, $3,000, and a Milwaukee company several thousands, but we have no returns.

From the full list of losses it is estimated that the total loss is $281,500, on which there is insurance to the amount of $128,500.

A Card from Grace Greenwood.

To the Editor of the Washington Star:

I find in your issue of yesterday the following paragraph:

"Dr. LIPPINCOTT, (the husband of Grace Greenwood, (a fourth class clerk in the Post Office Department, was an applicant for the position of General Superintendent of the Post Office Department, but he failed to get the appointment."

During the visit of Mr. MACREADY to this country, as he was traveling on a Western steamboat, he was pointed out, by a waggish clerk, to a rough backwoodsman, as OLE BULL, who was then giving concerts in the West. The great tragedian sat apart, on the deck, wrapped in poetic contemplation and insular dignity; but the tall Missourian strode immediately up to him, and with a startling slap on the shoulder, thus accosted him: "Hello, old hoss! OLE BULL!—what's your fiddle?"

The stately actor turned upon him, and with a "withering look," and in the most tragic tone, replied: "Sir, I am not a horse, neither am I a bull, neither have I a fiddle!"

In like manner, I have to reply that Mr. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, "the husband of Grace Greenwood," is not a doctor; neither is he "a fourth-class clerk in the Post Office Department;" neither has he been "an applicant for the position of General Superintendent of the Post Office Department;" neither has he failed to get the appointment.

As for the excellent Dr. LIPPINCOTT, is it not enough that he should miss of the office to which he aspired, that you must divorce him from his lawful wife, a most estimable lady—and bestow him upon a stranger?

As for us, belonging to another branch of the Lippincott tree, we have applied for no office at Washington, though we have, I will confess, held ourselves open to the proffer of a first-class foreign mission. With slight solicitation we would consent to be "a looker-on in Vienna," though, perhaps, Madrid would be a better point, as our worldly possessions principally consist of certain dilapidated "Castles in Spain." That we missed of Paris, was not, we feel assured, because our honored President loved Philadelphia less, but Galena more. A. Curtin has fallen upon our hopes of St. Petersburg, and if we mourn, it will not be in Russian Sables. As for the Court of St. James, it seems "your *Motley* is the only wear."

I think I have some reason to complain of your editors for apparently classing me among the "bigamistic waters of the day," in assigning to me so many amiable consorts. If you would only vary the names, occasionally, there would be some relief in the varity. But *toujours* LIPPINCOTT!

The same disclaimer I now put forth for the benefit of Dr. LIPPINCOTT, must apply to Mr. J. B. LIPPINCOTT, the great publisher, and to General LIPPINCOTT, late Doorkeeper of the Senate.

They are "all honorable men," doubtless, but they are not my husbands; and I hereby warn all persons against trusting me on their account.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1869.

THE RECENT FLOODS.

The Breaking Away of the State Reservoir at North Lake—Heavy Loss of Property.

From the Utica Herald, April 24.

On Wednesday evening, the reservoir on the Woodhull, better known as the North Lake reservoir, gave way, and the immense body of water, covering 5,000 acres, rushed through the valley of the Black River, carrying dismay and leaving ruin. Breathless messengers hastened in advance of the angry flood to warn the people at Forestport of their danger, and strong men aroused at once began to strengthen the State dam at that place. The majestic mass of waters reached Forestport at 7 P. M., and hardly paused for the puny obstructions placed in its path by the hand of man. The immense rafts lying in the water above the dam were ground together and piled up in huge moving banks. Logs sixty feet long, catching in the drift, were thrown end over end and snapped like pipe stems. The crashing and pounding together of the fallen monarchs of the forest drowned for a time the roar of the waters. An eye-witness says: "The logs seemed to be fighting with each other, and when caught in the drift, would be almost instantly stripped of their bark, twisted, split and broken like straws." This immense weight of drift-wood and water was thrown against the dam at Forestport. Those who were at work upon the dam had barely time to make their retreat in safety, when the north wing gave way. This wing is considered above the reach of ordinary floods, but was torn away for 120 feet, and through this gap nearly all lumber from above the dam was carried. The current tore out a channel nearly forty feet deep. It was at once evident that all exposed property was lost.

Black River, a place six miles above Watertown, has lost a chair factory, a saw mill, dwelling house and an iron bridge, costing seven or eight thousand dollars. At the upper dam, in Watertown, Mr. DOUGHERTY's saw mill, Messrs. WILSON & STEWART's wagon factory, MISER's tannery, with flume and bulk-head, are swept away; and REMINGTON's magnificent flume has been loosened from the rock to which it was bolted for over seventy feet, a hole broken through and much damage done to it.

Lower down, on another branch of the river, DOUGHERTY's grist mill has been torn down and swept away, and KIMBALL's barley mill broken into and considerably damaged. In the city the rain wrought furnished a sad spectacle to behold. The dam and magnificent flume that fed VAN NAME & SMITH's cabinet factory HOWARD's machine shop, KNOWLTON BROTHERS' paper mill, LORD's plow and mowing machine factory, HADCOCK's ax factory, GOUNDREL's sash and door factory, the Union Flouring Mills and the Jefferson Flouring Mills, CASE's sash and door factory, SLOAT's planing mill, and the Davis Sewing-machine Company's works, furnace and machine shop were swept out, leaving that branch of the river a scene of wild majestic confusion and ruin. LORD's factory building has been torn down, and is thoroughly in ruins. HADCOCK's ax factory is only a little less a destruction. Mr. LORD's loss is the heaviest in amount. MOULTON & HERRICK's mill, just below the Union, on another dam, is completely undermined, and hangs over the river's brink, with cables to hold it thus far from tipping in. KNOWLTON BROTHERS had just raised the foundation for an extension to their paper mill. There are scarcely any signs of it left.

At the lower dam, NICHOL's wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory had one building taken off. WEATHERBY's saw-mill went with it, leaving the force of the flood to batter away at FLYNN & FULLER's grist-mill, which it soon mastered, carrying out the rear wall. The balance may survive the flood. FARWELL & BAKER's tannery, just below, has been riddled by the water. The stock was taken out and saved.

This freshet is the most destructive ever known on the river. It is said to be owing, in part, to the giving away of the State dam, up in John Brown's tract, made to hold the waters of a chain of lakes there, to be used on the canal during dry weather. The sight up and down the river is one of terrific grandeur, equaling the St. Lawrence in her famous Long Sault and Lachine rapids.

The Flood at Montreal—Distress in the Overflowed District.

From the Montreal Witness, April 12.

This morning our reporter accompanied Acting-Sergeant DONNELLY of the Chaboillez-square Police Station, in his tour through Griffintown for the distribution of bread to those in want. They embarked in a skiff, and were accompanied by a carter and a policeman with a load of bread. The water in most parts of Griffintown is from one to three feet in depth, and in some places six or seven feet, so that there was very little difficulty in navigating the streets, except such as was caused by the floating sidewalks and the numerous rafts which were being propelled by boys and men. As the relief party passed along the streets, the chamber windows of the houses were filled with women and children clamoring for bread.

Men stood upon chairs in their doorways preferring the same request, and boys were sent from a distance on rafts with a similar pressing petition. Mothers, with infants in their arms and surrounded with their little ones, were calling from almost every window, telling how many children they had got, and how long it was since they had anything to eat. Passing through Colborne, Ottawa and Murray streets, the relief party found many cases of real suffering. Those were most destitute who lived in lanes and back yards. Into these out-of-the-way places the sergeant and our reporter paddled their boat laden with bread, and the joy with which they were welcomed by the imprisoned inhabitants well repaid them for the discomfort they experienced from the cold, heavy rain which fell continuously. In the loft of a stable they found a family of five persons who had been without food for twenty-four hours. They were all lying upon the floor covered with bed-clothes, and in this position they had remained night and day since the rising of the water. In another place one poor fellow waded up to the skiff in water up to his middle, and took two loaves of bread for his family, who he said had not eaten since yesterday morning. These he carried up a ladder to his garret, where his wife and children received the bread from his hands through a window. In another place there were seven families living in a tenement-house, who were entirely destitute of the common articles of food—being unable to go to the groceries—and were also without wood or coal.

Policemen are assigned their beats as usual, which they pursue in boats, and they are instructed to look after cases of distress and render such assistance as they are able. The water is deepest in Kempt and McCord streets, and here people have come near being drowned. At 2 o'clock this morning Policemen O'BRIEN and DINEEN were instrumental in saving from drowning three men named LEDDY, MCCARROLD and COLLIGAN. These latter were intoxicated, and in a skiff which they were unable to manage. The boat was upset, and if their cries had not brought the Police to their assistance, they would probably have lost their lives, as they were nearly helpless from drunkenness.

Liability of a Railroad Company for Personal Injuries to a Passenger.

From the Chicago Post, April 20.

Judge WILLIAMS rendered an important opinion yesterday, on the question of the liability of railroad corporations for injuries to passengers. JOSEPH PONDRUM sued the Chicago and Alton Road, laying damages at $5,000, for the breaking of his arm, while on an inward bound train. It appeared that his arm was in the window, and in some manner was pulled out and broken. The jury gave full damages. The judge cited the doctrine of comparative negligence, held by the Supreme Court. He maintained that, had the case been brought in a State where the doctrine prevails that where the carelessness of the plaintiff contributed to the injury, there could be no recovery of damages, none would have been awarded in this case. But as the Supreme Court had advanced this doctrine of comparative negligence, he submitted the case to the jury, as he would not have otherwise done. He spoke of the growing tendency on the part of juries to decide against railroads, so that it was now almost impossible for one to successfully defend a suit in court. He held, also, that the damages were excessive—the wound was healed and the arm as good as ever, except being weak, so that [illegible] it would be as good as if it had not been injured. The damages would allow the young man a larger income than he now earned, for the rest of his life. They were enormous and unreasonable. He consented to enter judgment, if the plaintiff remitted one-half the damages, which was done. The defendant appealed.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MAGDALEN.

If any woman of us all,
If any woman of the street,
Before the Lord should pause and fall,
And with her long hair wipe his feet—

He whom with yearning hearts we love,
And fain would see with human eyes
Around our living pathway move,
And underneath our daily skies—

The Maker of the heavens and earth,
The Lord of life, the Lord of death,
In whom the universe had birth,
But breathing of our breath one breath—

If any woman of the street
Should kneel, and with the lifted mesh
Of her long tresses wipe his feet,
And with her kisses kiss their flesh—

How round that woman would we throng,
How willingly would clasp her hands
Fresh from that touch divine, and long
To gather up the twice-blest strands!

How eagerly with her would change
Our idle innocence, nor heed
Her shameful memories and strange,
Could we but also claim that deed!
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE MYSTERIOUS THIEF.

From Chambers' Journal.

Less than forty years ago, in a certain west country town of England, lived Mr. John Scott, head of the constabulary, so astute a thief-catcher, that his friends thought it a pity he should throw his wits away upon provincial vagabonds, and not give them broad and noble scope as a Bow-street runner. His enemies, the local scoundrels, thought the same; but contented themselves with observing darkly that "he was so sharp that he would one day probably cut himself," or that "he was too clever to live." In spite of these intellectual advantages, or in consequence of them, Mr. Stott was as vain as a peacock, and made the not uncommon mistake of imagining himself even a cleverer fellow than he really was. He kept the little town (for it was a little one then) so clear of evil-doers, and got so complimented thereupon by the Bench of Magistrates, that he could not conceive that any misdemeanor could be committed which his sagacity should be unable to ferret out, or should fail to bring it home to the true culprit. "I don't pretend for to say," was one of his favorite remarks, "as I was never puzzled in my profession, but this I *will* say, as no man ever took me in *twice*:" and then he would resume his pipe with the air of a man who has modestly confessed to a weakness, which no other person would have dreamed of attributing to him. Even his wife believed in Mr. John Stott, and so doubtless would his *valet de chambre*, if he had happened to have kept one.

"Burglary at Sir Robert Air's last night," said he, sententiously, as he sat smoking after supper in his snug little parlor, one Summer evening, while his wife mixed his gin-punch after his own particular receipt.

"You have got the wretches, of course," observed Mrs. Stott, paring the lemon-peel so that you could see through it, "or else it would not be my John."

"Well, no," returned the great man, rightly appropriating the last observation as a compliment rather than an expression of doubt as to his personal identity. "The fact is, it's very queer; but I have not got the wretches. I shall have them to-morrow, but at present they are absolutely at large."

"Lor, John! I can scarcely believe you when you tell me. Why, how on earth could they have got away from you? They could not have been ordinary burglars."

"You are right, ma'am," returned the chief-constable, with a gratified look; "you have hit the nail exactly on the head. They were not ordinary men; they were acrobats."

"Acrobats!" answered Mrs. Stott, softly; "dear me!"

She had no very accurate idea what "acrobats" were; they might be a religious sect, or they might be a savage tribe, or, possibly, even both. But she had long passed for a woman of sense and sagacity, though maintaining a discreet silence except when her husband's talents seemed to demand her eulogies, and she was not going to risk that reputation now. She had a full share of the curiosity of her sex, but she had more than their ordinary patience. She waited to be informed upon the subject in question, without hazarding the remark which occurred to her, that acrobats had white hair and pink eyes, and therefore could at least be easily recognized by the constabulary; and she had not to wait long.

"Yes, it must have been them Tumblers," mused Mr. Stott, sipping his punch out of the teaspoon; "and less than three and the boy could never have done it. It was her Ladyship's dressing-room window, as looks out on the back, as they broke in at, and no ladder could have been put there because of the flower-stand. It must have been that little devil in the tights and spangles at top of the three others. I have measured the height from the ground, and it just tallies. That's what comes of allowing them itinerants to be in the place at all. The idea of the Mayor letting them have the Town Hall to show their tricks in! I'd put a stop to everything of that sort, if I had my way; and I will do it, too, in future."

"But you will not interfere with Mr. Shaw, John, I do hope, since he has been so pleasant and civil."

"No, ma'am, no. Mr. Shaw is a man of science, in his line, and what is more, a man of substance. Mr. Shaw's exhibition is itinerant, it is true, but that is from the necessity of the case. His collection of wild animals is interesting in a high degree, as the Rector was observing to me only yesterday. But them acrobats is quite another matter. However, lissom as they are, they must run a little faster, and climb a little higher, I can promise them, before they can get out of the reach of John Stott."

"They stood upon one another's shoulders, and the boy clambered up them, I suppose?"

"Yes, ma'am, that was their ingenious method; and if they had had to do with a common mind—though I say it who should not say it—the manner in which the thing was done would have remained a mystery. If a ladder had been used, it must needs have made some mark upon the mignonette-box. My men were all agape when I stated that circumstance, and began looking up in the air, as though some bird had done it. But, of course, when I said 'Them Tumblers!' they saw everything clear enough. Sir Robert, who assisted our investigations in person, was so good as to say that I reminded him of Christopher Columbus and his egg."

"You don't say so!" said Mrs. Stott, admiringly, and wondering within herself what the story was, and whether Mr. Christopher Columbus could possible have been an oviparous animal. "And did her Ladyship lose much?"

"Some rings and pins, and three or four pounds in gold. Curiously enough, there was a bundle of bank-notes upon the dressing-table which entirely escaped the young rogue's attention, or her loss would have been much more serious."

"And yet, he was such a frank-faced, honest-looking little fellow, that I never should have thought harm of him," said good-natured Mrs. Stott; "but of course you're right."

"Well, most probably," observed her lord and master with a short, dry chuckle. "By 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the justices meet, we shall have this honest-looking young gentleman and his friends in the town hall, taking part in a public performance of another kind than that with which they favored the town last week. And then we shall see what we shall see."

Mr. Stott arose, took his official hat down from its peg, and prepared to go his rounds, a nightly precaution he seldom omitted, notwithstanding the absence of all native criminals from his strictly preserved territory; as for the acrobats, they had fled with the first dawn of morning, and were not likely to return till they were brought back; but he had dispatched two of his small "force" in pursuit of them, and hence there was the more need for his personal vigilance.

"I shall be back at 2, as usual, my dear, if not before," said Mr. John Stott.

About two A. M., from long habit, the wife of the chief-constable was accustomed to awake, and presently to hear her husband's heavy footfall coming up the stairs; but upon the present occasion there was no such welcome sound. She sat up in bed with her nightcap tucked behind her ears, and listened attentively, but in vain for him. Notwithstanding his precarious calling, Mr. Stott was a model of punctuality, and as time (which, in her opinion, was almost the only thing that could do it) went on without him, she began to be seriously alarmed lest this admirable man, whom human ingenuity had never yet baffled, had been overwhelmed by envious Fate. There had been thunder in the air that night, and a bolt might have struck him. But at daylight she heard the front-door open, and a slow tread came up the stairs. The wife of a chief-constable should be above the suspicion of trepidation, but it was so unlike his ordinary step, that it made her heart go pitapat. However, it was her husband, whose noble spirit something had evidently cast down. Instead of kicking his boots across the room, as usual, he drew them off, and then sat in his stockings thinking.

"John," said she, in much confusion and alarm, "what is the matter, my dear? Have you not caught them albatrosses—I mean albinos?"

"Yes, ma'am, they're safe enough. But the deuce of it is that—in their absence—there has been another burglary. Mrs. Colonel Peewit's house has been broken into just in the same way—through the second-floor back window. It's nothing less than magic, for that had a mignonette-box, and there is no mark of a ladder to be found there neither. I've had my bull's-eye over every square inch of it."

"Lor, John!"

"There was nobody in the room," went on the chief constable, musing, "and the window was open, so that the thing might have been done easy enough, when he had once got there. But how he ever did get there—that's the question—unless the devil had wings."

"But the devil has wings," was Mrs. Stott's involuntary exclamation; the good lady was so flustered by her late anxiety, that for once she spoke in a hurry.

"You will presently cause me to imagine that I have made a second mistake in my life, ma'am,—in the having married a fool," was her husband's stern rejoinder. Then he went on soliloquizing. "The thief, whoever he was, took the same things,—rings and pins, and such-like,—but he also took a plated inkstand. That looks as if he did not know his trade. And yet, to have effected an entrance just where nobody would have thought such a thing practicable, he must have been most uncommon cunning. Cunning? No, for then I should see the thing as plain as the church tower. It's downright unaccountable. How is it humanly possible that things can be stole out of a second-floor window without a ladder, or anything to climb up by, unless it's a water-spout—that's what I want to know. And what's more, even if he got up, how did he ever get down again?"

Hearing these remarks put aloud, and in an interrogative form, Mrs. Stott thought it incumbent upon her to speak, and the more so, as she had ingeniously elaborated a theory of her own to account for the whole mystery.

"If nobody could have got in from the outside, John, people as was inside could have done it easy enough. It was one of them trapesing servant girls, who dresses so fine, and is always wanting money to buy gewgaws, you may take my word for it."

"I don't suppose, ma'am," returned the Chief-Constable, with supreme contempt, "that the Bench of Justices would 'take your word for it,' even if *I* was weak enough to do so—which I am not. The servants are all above suspicion, both at Sir Robert's and Mrs. Peewit's—that was the first thing as we looked to, of course. But even if it were otherwise, do you suppose that thieving is an epidemic, that it should break out in one household to-day, and in another to-morrow, as this has done? You had better go to sleep, ma'am, and leave me to think the matter out alone." Which, accordingly, this great man, having drawn his nightcap on, the better to consider in, proceeded to do. "Two burglaries on two following nights, in a town under his personal superintendence, and nobody yet in custody! He had never imagined that such a blot could befall his 'scutcheon! It was not impossible, in a town so slenderly guarded, that a ladder might have been employed without detection, but, most certainly, in neither of these cases had such an instrument been used. The flower-boxes had, in both instances, projected beyond the sill, so that the top of any ladder must have rested on them, and left its mark. There was also no trace of the foot of it in the soil below—or sign of an attempt to remove such trace—although, in the case of Sir Robert's house, there was a flower-bed immediately beneath the window." Mr. Stott, in short, brought all his intelligence to bear upon this problem in vain, and nothing came of it but headache.

Next day, the whole town was in a state of intense alarm. The previous robbery had created much excitement among the inhabitants, but not so much on account of the crime as of the sagacious manner in which their chief constable had discovered the mode of depredation; but now, not only had a second outrage been committed, but the fact of its occurrence while the acrobats were away had proved their innocence of this particular offence, (though the magistrate, not knowing how else to account for their seizure, committed them for a month as rogues and vagabonds,) and negatived Mr. John Stott's solution of the riddle altogether. The chairman of the Bench, who had been accustomed to suck that official's brains before addressing his audience in the Town Hall, had nothing to say upon the subject except to recommend the people to shut their second floor windows, which, since it was very warm weather, and most of them cultivated flower-boxes, did not give general satisfaction.

The next night, the Mayor's own house was robbed in a precisely similar manner.

It was on a Friday, and the local papers, which came out the next day, published second and third editions, to describe the details. Besides the burglary, a sort of sacrilege had been committed. The thief had actually possessed himself of the Municipal Mace. This beautiful object, although not intrinsically valuable, had apparently excited his greed, for he had dragged it out of its case as far as a window, and thence let it fall with a report that had alarmed the house, and dented the ground below. When the door was opened, however, (which the servants declined to do, until the "proper authorities" arrived,) the marauder had vanished, and with him this Emblem of Authority, as well as a pair of his Lordship's boot-hooks. There happened to be nothing kept in that room but the mayor's boots and the town mace. But the incident was, of course, as distressing to Mr. John Stott as though the regalia had been plundered. He felt that his great reputation was giving way under these repeated shocks; while the rest of the constabulary were of course overwhelmed with disgrace; and the Tory newspaper openly advocated "stringent measures" and the calling out of the Yeomanry.

"I suppose," sighed his wife, upon this Saturday afternoon, "there is no chance of your going with me to-night to the show? And yet it seems such a pity, after that civil Mr. Shaw has sent us these tickets; and you know I never enjoy anything—let it be wild beasteses, or what not—without you, John. How fine they look, with this picture of the lion and the unicorn—though the bill says as the unicorn is dead—with *Shaw's Show*, 'patronised by all the crowned heads of Europe,' and 'admit the bearer,' with his autograph in the corner, in red ink! Why, the mayor's own invitations are not more splendid."

"Don't talk of the mayor, woman, for that makes me think of the mace," replied her husband, with a shiver. "I don't wish to see any show but one, and that's the man that stole that mace, with a pair of handcuffs on him, or, what would be better still, a-standing underneath a bit of wood, with a rope round his neck, and a parson by his side. But there, it's no good wishing. Upon my life, I sometimes wonder if the Devil himself is not a-doing on it all to vex me."

"Lor, John, you make me creep!"

"Well, I can't make you *fly*, I reckon," replied Mr. Stott, surlily; "and yet that's what this fellow can do, confound him! He's like a bird of the air—a bird of prey."

"Well, John, do you know I can't help sometimes thinking—only I would not have mentioned it unless *you* had—that, perhaps, after all, it *is* a bird! You know a magpie is a thief by nature."

"And so you suppose a magpie could have stolen the town mace, do you? Why, you are a greater fool than the newspapers."

"I forgot the mace, John," observed Mrs. Stott, humbly.

"I wish I could forget it," growled the chief constable. "You had better put on your bonnet and take my ticket round the corner to Mrs. Jones, who will be glad enough to go with you; only take care Shaw don't keep you both, and put you in a cage for a pair of owls. There, I am sorry to be so rude, Mrs. Stott; but the fact is, I feel as I shall go out of my mind unless I tackle this mystery; and I must be left alone to think it out."

So Mrs. Stott, obedient wife as she was, attired herself in gorgeous apparel, and, accompanied by her friend and neighbor, the parish doctor's wife, honored Mr. Shaw's menagerie with her presence. It was a sort of *fête* which that practical student of Natural History (which included some knowledge of mankind) had given to the inhabitants of the town, and everything was on a very splendid scale. The show was lit up by rows of chandeliers, made of circlets of wood and candles, from the latter of which, as they of necessity hung very low, the tallow dripped upon the heads of the company; but that was not found out till the next morning.

The floor and cages had been thoroughly swept and garnished, and some attempt had even been made, by means of unguents and spices (or, in other words, chlorate of lime,) to mitigate the odor that hangs about all establishments devoted to the reception of wild beasts. But it must be confessed that this last refinement was a failure,—it was like the jar of ottar, which, "do what you will, the scent of the roses would cling to it still;" only in this case the perfume was the result of a combination; the hyena and the musk-rat, the royal Bengal tiger and the [illegible], each contributed their [illegible]. In place of the usual showman, Mr. Shaw himself, with an elegant white wand, pointed out the various objects of interest, explained their habits, and narrated anecdotes of their extraordinary sagacity. The monkey-cages, as usual, were the chief attraction; their innocent gambols, and the remarkable *penchant* they exhibited for biting each other's tails, were the admiration of the beholder. Mrs. Stott, while regarding these parodies upon mankind with a contemplative air, was very nearly—indeed, literally within half an inch or so—paying a great penalty for her philosophic abstraction. A ribbed-face baboon of gigantic size, looking not unlike one of Mr. Cooper's Indian heroes in his war paint, made a snatch at her fingers, which, loaded with rings, happened to be ungloved, for she had just been taking refreshments.

"Your charms even vanquish the brute creation, Mrs. Stott," observed the clerk to the Magistrates gallantly; "the enamored animal seeks your hand."

"Yes; but, like the rest of the male sex, for what is in it, or on it," replied Mrs. Jones, who had been an heiress in a small way, till her husband removed from her that invidious distinction by spending all her money.

The ribbed-face baboon screamed with disappointment, and swung by his rope head foremost, and with his eyes shut, for the rest of the evening.

It was 1 A. M., and the chief constable's wife had been in bed since midnight, but she had not yet fallen asleep. She was awaiting the arrival of Mr. Stott, in hopes that he might have some good news to tell her, or to comfort her with his sympathy in case he hadn't. It was a beautiful night, and she had left the window open, through which the soft fresh air came gratefully enough after the atmosphere of the menagerie. She would be able to catch the majestic footfall of her lord while it was yet a great way off, and she was listening for it. Presently through the deep Summer stillness, sounded a human step, which, albeit not that she was expecting, seemed familiar to her. It was a step which, although it moved with quickness, had a slight limp such as she had noticed in the gait of Mr. Shaw. Yet he had himself assured her that very evening that he was a man of early habits, and always shut up his house on wheels before 12 o'clock. It was most unlikely that on the night of his fête, of all nights, he should have made an exception to this salutary practice; and yet she knew no other step than his like that step. It stopped beneath the window, and then there was a sliding, scrambling noise, as though something were struggling up the water-pipe that ran down the side of the house, and she felt at once that the mystery of these nightly thefts was about to be solved.

She was frightened, of course; but she did not shut her eyes and put her head under the bedclothes, as most ladies would have done under the circumstances; on the contrary, she stared so hard at the window, that the sides seemed to meet and leave no window at all. Or was it that the space had become obscured by the presence of the marauder? Yes, that was it: and what a marauder!

The face of the intruder she could not catch; but she saw that he was quite black, very inadequately attired, and provided with a long tail. That late imprudent reply of hers to her husband, 'But the devil has wings,' came into her mind with terrible emphasis. No wonder that even the chief-constable's vigilance had failed to—

Ah, that face! There was no mistaking those very strikingly marked features! It was, without doubt, her late admirer, the ribbed-face baboon; and, whether from motives of delicacy or fear, Mrs. Stott did dive under the bedclothes then, with only her nose left out to breathe through, like the elephant when under water, as Mr. Shaw had instructively informed her three hours ago.

She could hear a little, however, as well as breathe; and she distinctly caught the quiet chuckle of her visitor, and the chink of her rings as he swept them off the dressing-table with his hairy paws. Presently, there was a shrill whistle from below, and the chuckling ceased; and then came the sliding scrambling noise again. The ribbed-faced baboon had put the rings in his mouth,—having no pocket,—and slid down the water-spout to his master with the spoil.

"John," cried Mrs. Stott, when the chief-constable put in his long-wished-for appearance, and as soon as he had got inside of the door, "I've found it all out."

"Pshaw!" said her husband, contemptuously.

"Lor," cried she, "well, you *are* a wonder! How ever did *you* find out it was Mr. Shaw and his ribbed-face baboon?"

"Never you mind, ma'am," rejoined Mr. Stott, with his old confident air; "I have found it out. And now let me hear how far your testimony goes in corroboration of my views."

The next day, "from information received," as he darkly hinted, the chief-constable apprehended the keeper of the menagerie, and searched his house on wheels with such effect that all the stolen property was recovered. Mr. Shaw, it appeared, had trained the ribbed-face baboon to climb up water-spouts and sweep from dressing-tables all articles that glittered, which accounted for his taking the plated inkstand and the municipal mace. If his education had been suffered to progress, he would doubtless in time have been taught to carry off bank-notes and railway dividends. But, thanks to Mrs. Stott, his occupation was henceforth gone. The chief-constable, however, got all the credit for the discovery, and was held by everybody, including his wife, in higher estimation for sagacity than ever. It was true that he had been at fault at first, and in more than one instance; but then, as he himself observed: "I may still say as no man ever took me in twice,—for this was not a Man, but a Hape."

The above curious incident happened at Shrewsbury in 1834, and was without doubt the circumstance on which Edgar Poe founded his famous story of "The Murder in the Rue Morgue."

BEHIND THE SCENES.—In the Waverley Novels, then appearing in that marvelously rapid succession which astonished the world, there was an ample reservoir of wealth, if it had been wisely secured, as well as of fame. But an alarming interruption was threatened by the illness of the novelist. His malady—cramp of the stomach, with jaundice—was attended with exquisite pain; but in the intervals of comparative ease his literary labors were continued; and it certainly is an extraordinary fact in literary history that under such circumstances the greater part of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, the whole of the *Legend of Montrose*, and almost the whole of *Ivanhoe* were produced. The novelist lay on a sofa dictating to JOHN BALLANTYNE or to LAIDLAW, chiefly to the latter, as he was always at hand, whereas BALLANTYNE was only an occasional visitor at Abbotsford. Sometimes, in his most humorous or elevated scenes, SCOTT would break off with a groan of torture, as the cramp seized him, but when the visitation had passed, he was ever ready gaily to take up the broken thread of his narrative and proceed *currente calamo*. It was evident to LAIDLAW that before he arrived at Abbotsford (generally about 10 o'clock) the novelist had arranged his scenes for the day, and settled in his mind the course of the narrative. The language was left to the inspiration of the moment; there was no picking of words, no studied *curiosa felicitas* of expression. Even the imagery seemed spontaneous. LAIDLAW adjured with some warmth the old-wife exclamations which LOCKHART ascribes to him—as, "Gude keep us a'!" "the like o' that!" "eh, sirs! eh, sirs!" But he admitted that while he held the pen he was at times so deeply interested in the scene or in the development of the plot, that he could not help exclaiming "Get on Mr. SCOTT, get on!" on which the novelist would reply, smiling, "Softly, WILLIE; you know I have to make the story," or some good-humored remark of a similar purport. It was quite true, he said, that when dictating some of the animated scenes and dialogues in *Ivanhoe*, SCOTT would rise from his seat and act the scene, with every suitable accompaniment of tone, gesture and manner. Both the military and dramatic spirit were strong in him—too strong even for the cramp and calomel! The postscript to a short business letter from Edinburgh, June 14, 1819, refers to this business of dictation: "Put your fingers in order and pay yourself pens! I won't stand to the expense of your quills, so pluck the goose in God's name!" And it was pinched on this occasion to record the sorrows of the *Bride of Lammermoor*.—*"Abbotsford Notanda," in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

SAMUEL ROGERS, THE POET.—There was much to render life agreeable to a man of ROGERS' tastes, it must be owned. He saw GARRICK, and watched the entire career of every good actor since. All the KEMBLES fell within his span. He heard the first remarks on the *Vicar of Wakefield*, and read, damp from the Press, all the fiction that has appeared since from the BURNEYS, the EDGEWORTHS, the SCOTTS, the DICKENSES, and the THACKERAYS. As for the poetry, he was aghast at the rapidity with which the SCOTTS, BYRONS and MOORES poured out their works; and even CAMPBELL was too quick for him—he, with all his leisure, and being always at it, producing to the amount of two octavo volumes in his whole life. The charge of haste and incompleteness alleged against his "Columbus" in the *Edinburgh Review* forty years since, was very exasperating to him; and so absurd that one cannot but suspect SYDNEY SMITH of being the author of it, for the sake of contrast with his conversational description of ROGERS' method of composition. Somebody asked, one day, whether ROGERS had written anything lately. "Only a couplet," was the reply—(the couplet being his celebrated epigram on Lord DUDLEY.) "Only a couplet!" exclaimed SYDNEY SMITH. "Why, what would you have? When ROGERS produces a couplet, he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied—and straw is laid down, and candle is made—and the answer to inquiries is, that Mr. ROGERS is as well as can be expected." Thus, while he was cogitating his few pages of verse, "daily adding couplets," as MOORE said, showing a forthcoming poem in boards, "but still making alterations," he was now and then seeing a whole new world of poetical subject and treatment laid open; and not seldom helping to facilitate the disclosure. MOORE always said that he owed to ROGERS the idea of *Lalla Rookh*. ROGERS had lingered so long over his story of the *Foscari* that BYRON did it first to his great distress; but he received the drama with a very good grace. Meantime, he was always substantially helping poor poets. Besides the innumerable instances, known only to his intimates, of the attention he bestowed, as well as the money, in the case of poetical basket-makers, poetical footmen, and other such hopeless sons of the Muse, his deeds of munificence toward men of genius were too great to be concealed. His aids to MOORE have been recently made known by the publication of MOORE'S Diaries. It was ROGERS who secured to CRABBE the £3,000 from MURRAY, which were in jeopardy before. He advanced £500 to CAMPBELL to purchase a share of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, and refused security. And he gave thought, took trouble, used influence, and adventured advice. This was the conduct and the method of the last of the patrons of literature in England.—*Miss Martineau's Sketches. New-York: Leypoldt & Holt.*

DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—We find WILLIAM of Wykeham taking for his motto, "Manners makyth man;" and, though he enjoined it upon the Winchester scholars that they should "esteem no man's person," and hold all distinctions, except those which would naturally obtain by right of heart or brain in their own brotherhood, as of no value, he also enjoined upon them the "courtly mode of behavior—the "mode" of the court, the nobles, the knights and excellent esquires. How curiously all this reads to a modern, or at least a modernized mind, by the side of the institution of flogging every Friday—the flogging being natural on a day of penance! I do not suggest that we have any records of particular severity at Winchester. My general impression is that the discipline has been rather distinguished by mildness than otherwise; but we all remember how, in the days of ROGER ASCHAM, numbers of the boys ran away from Eton in pure terror of the cruelty of the masters; and though Protestants, especially the elder school of evangelical Protestants, can be cruel, and have been cruel to the young, severity in schools may justly be called a tradition of mediævalism. When the faith of the times was that every human being hung tremblingly balanced over the pit of the everlasting torture, and paintings of sinners scourged by the devils in hell were natural ornaments in a place of worship, (an instance may be seen in St. Stephen's crypt at Westminster,) and the infliction of severe pain was considered in itself a purifying process, (a piece of brutal folly not yet extinct even in extra-Romish circles,) and it was considered proper to rack and burn heretics in order to frighten others from courses that might endanger their souls—in such times, I say, the discipline of children would naturally be severe. I have never ventured to make for myself pictures in detail of the treatment boys and girls must have received in the middle ages. It is quite bad enough to think of their discomfort at a public school in those days. Tumbling out of bed before daylight on frosty mornings; no fire, or, when fire came, a smoky room; long lessons before breakfast; lumps of meat flung to the boys as if they were dogs; long dreary prayers; no women about the place to give them an air of light and tenderness, but only frowsy, dirty monks and other men; then the dark hole and plenty of the rod—it must have been delightful. The natural good spirits of childhood must have got the better of much of this misery, and people had not then our thinness of skin; but it is impossible to think without nausea of the excessive frowsiness which must have clung to life in those days wherever large numbers of people were gathered together; and it is certain, both from what is confessed and what is unconfessed, that if the minor resources of daily existence had been what they are now, the ideal of human nature, and in particular, the estimate of the human body, would have been very different from what they are.—*Chaucer's England, by Mathew Browne.*

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.—The conception which M. LANFREY has formed of NAPOLEON'S character is an intelligible one enough. Selfishness, developed to its highest point in a nature of exceptional energy, would, if we judge rightly, be described by the author as the predominant characteristic of the man. Attached to his family as constituents of his greatness, fond of his soldiers as the instruments of his ambition, loving France as the scene of his glory, he was yet ready at any moment to sacrifice family, army and country to the advancement of his own interests or the gratification of his own vanity. Constitutionally humane, he would sacrifice the lives of thousands on the battle-field without the slightest compunction, and would sanction the perpetration of a murder,—like that of the Duke D'ENGHEIN,—for no other reason than an impression that a show of vigor would strengthen his position. But analysis of character is not a pursuit for which M. LANFREY seems to us to have any special fancy. He describes the acts of the hero of his narrative, and leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the motives which led to those actions. He takes, indeed, an almost morbid delight in showing how the indifference to convictions of every kind, the freedom from prejudices, the absence of moral considerations, which constituted NAPOLEON'S strength constituted his weakness also, and led to his ultimate downfall. Without principle himself, he could never credit the existence of principle in others; indifferent to truth or justice, he could never realize the influence that these qualities exert over mankind; devoid of the instinct of patriotism, he always overlooked its operation as an element of human affairs. So it came to pass that time after time he committed blunders and involved himself in difficulties which men with not one-tenth part of his ability, but with a truer appreciation of humanity, would have avoided. Indeed, the chief moral M. LANFREY has to teach is that the world has given NAPOLEON I. credit for a clearness of vision and a grasp of mind which he was far from possessing. The expedition to Egypt, the proposed invasion of England, the naval campaign which terminated in Trafalgar, the conquest of Prussia, were all, as the narrator endeavors to show, gigantic follies due to an overwhelming vanity, and redeemed only from the disaster which ought to have followed them, partly by luck, still more by the errors of NAPOLEON'S opponents. In fact, if this view is correct, the march to Moscow is only the logical termination of the imperial career. "When you think," to quote the author's words, "of the marvelous instrument which he wielded in his hands, and of the unworthy use to which for so long a time he applied it with impunity, your imagination carries you back to those magic powers who play so important a part in Oriental tales. So long as the hero retains the talisman everything prospers with him beyond the bounds of possibility. The principles which govern other men have for him no existence. Unheard of progodies arise without effort under his unconscious hands. He knows neither good nor evil; he laughs at impossibilities. He mocks at his pleasure, at all that is just and sacred. From him madness becomes genius; imprudence, skill; iniquity, justice; and the more he tramples under foot all rules of wisdom, right and common sense, the more his success swells and grows and fills the world. The very laws of nature seem to be upset; mankind contemplates with superstitious terror the sinister glory of the meteor. They are ready to deify this privileged, invulnerable mortal, whose astounding fortune can be compromised by no crime, weakened by no folly. One day the talisman is broken or lost, and of a sudden the god disappears. There is nothing left but a wretched lunatic; you ask whether this elect of dynasty has not been its victim, and your mind hesitates in perplexity between horror and pity. Such is the history of NAPOLEON."—*Saint Paulo.*

FORESHADOWINGS.

Pilgrim I am, and make my way alone;
Sometimes I pitch my tent, when not for rest;
Then, as I sit and muse, there cometh one,
My heart's unbidden, yet most welcome guest:
I know her nigh by neither word nor sign,
Only a sweeter light within the rich sunshine;

Or, if it be the saintly close of day,
And the day's so beguiled march be o'er,
Then by a starrier clearness in the ray
Of Love's clear star, from that deep sunset shore,
I know my Angel is within my tent,
And her gold-shadowing spirit o'er my spirit leant.

Or, if at midnight, while I lie asleep,
A secret glory down the moonbeam roll;
Or some serene transfiguration creep
Over the clustering stars that crowd the pole
Tingeing my dreams, then waking me to dreams,
I know that these are her annunciation gleams.

Fresher than morning, when the morning breaks—
Breaks from my East the morning meant for me:
East is to me the way my Angel takes
To reach my tent, whate'er that may be;
To her my tent door opens, self withdrawn,
And to the bridegroom sun swing wide the gates of dawn.

So noonday, evening, midnight, morning, I
Lonely am not, although I dwell alone;
But my blind poet-heart doth prophesy,
Dreaming a dream and vision of her own—
One tent, not far, by Elim's springs and palms,
And two that, side by side, sit singing pilgrim psalms.
—*Galaxy for May.*

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Prince PAUL DEMIDOFF'S mansion and household effects in Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, are advertised for sale. The catalogue speaks of antique Flemish tapestry, woven after cartoons by the great masters of the sixteenth century, curiously wrought gold ornaments, swords, pistols, and fowling-pieces, services of Venetian and Bohemian glass, Aubusson and Smyrna carpets, and a collection of jewels which, apart from their intrinsic worth, are valuable from their associations with historical personages. Prince PAUL DEMIDOFF'S marriage was one of the events of the brilliant season of 1867. It was solemnized in the Greek Church in Paris. The Emperor and Empress of Russia, for family reasons, took, perhaps, a deeper interest in it than anybody else. A heavy cloud seemed to rest on the bride and bridegroom. Imperial presents and congratulations were powerless to remove it. A romantic story was told of hopes rude crushed for State reasons. In connection with them were mentioned the death of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, which by opening to a second son the succession to an imperial throne, imposed on him the necessity of espousing the elder brother's *fiancée*. Whatever amount of truth or untruth there was in this sad tale, there could have been only one feeling about the bride, and that was of deep pity. She was beautiful, tender-hearted, weighed down with grief, and utterly indifferent to the favors fortune seemed never tired in heaping upon her. Few saw her at the wedding who did not perceive that her days were counted. The union celebrated under these sad auspices was not destined to last long. The young Princess DEMIDOFF died in the midst of the gaieties of a Viennese season, shortly after the birth of her only child, who happens to be a boy. Her husband was, up to the period of her death, a man of pleasure. But that event completely revolutionized him, and he resolved thenceforth to devote his whole fortune, and energies to training his child as an apostle of humanitarianism, and ministering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the working classes. Paris being the centre of the intellectual world, he has selected it as the basis of his operations. Already an establishment, where the Prince and his son live, has been founded in the Faubourg St. Antoine, which supplies work to 200 seamstresses, and affords them a shelter when engaged at it. There is a lecture-room attached to the institution, where clergymen of every denomination are admitted to lecture. English, French, and Russian ladies direct, with the assistance of skilled workwomen, the *ateliers*. It is in contemplation to add a *crèche* to this establishment for the children of the women employed in it. The little Prince, whom some ladies of my acquaintance describe as the loveliest little fellow they ever saw, will be brought up among his father's *protegés*, and be thus practically taught the principle of equality. Prince PAUL DEMIDOFF is intimately associated with some ministers of the Baptist persuasion, at whose prayer meetings he frequently takes a prominent part.—*London Express.*

ENGLISH LOVE OF GARDENS.—We are on safe ground when we affirm that the English in the time of the PLANTAGENETS loved gardens; for the English always did, and always will. The Englishman, too, not only loves to adorn the homestead, but, by impulse, attaches and shuts in and cultivates, for use and beauty, a portion of the soil round where the homestead stands. There is no paradox here; a civilized people is a people that lives in cities, but a city need not be like Cheapside or St. Giles'. Let Holland speak for that. The instinct of garden-getting and garden-keeping is an instinct which belongs to nations that love the permanent, and that make the homestead their symbol. "God Almighty," says BACON, "first planted a garden; and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures." We may all have our likings for the open common and the wind-swept meadow. I prefer them myself to every form of what an American called nature with her hair cut and combed; but nobody ever saw a broken and trampled garden without a feeling that the home had been violated, as nobody every came across a garden flower in a wild spot without a "homelike" emotion. Briefly, once more, the English love a garden; and when we find the garden a signal feature in the literature of five centuries back, we need not fear to accept as truth the natural inference—namely, that the garden formed a signal portion of the pleasures of English men and women in that century. Yet there is, unquestionably, a conventional element in the garden-writing of CHAUCER and his contemporaries. Although in rude times, when the Baron, the Knight, the Esquire, and the fair ladies lived much in castles, and going abroad was not safe or not convenient, the garden, considered as a pleasaunce or place of much resort, held a place which it does not now hold; and although the badness of the accommodation, which even the best castles and mansions afforded, must have made the green and many-colored hospitalities of nature very inviting soon after the cuckoo had come,—true as this is, I say, we cannot fail to discern an artificial, an imported note in this garden writing. Obviously, it comes from France and Italy, from Vallombrosa and the Loire. CHAUCER himself, in the best passages of his poetry, is an exception. He uses his eyes and describes what he sees—as, for example, where he describes the descending Autumn sun as being of the color of latoun or brass; but it is not until the time of ELIZABETH that the English landscape breaks, like a picture, through the written page. Then, instead of flowers merely, we have specified by name the well-known flowers of England, and, though we have more of the meadow and the river, we have less of the garden.—*Chaucer's England, by Matthew Browne.*

HORSES IN THE BULL RING.—The horses are the part of the preparation upon which the least money is spent, and are generally specimens, not of horse-flesh, but of horse-gristle or horse-bone, such as may sometimes be seen in the shafts of a London night cab, but rarely anywhere else. Now and then, a battered broken-down steed, with unmistakable signs of breeding about him, shows in the ring. We remember once seeing a gallant old gray, horribly gored, carry his rider unflinchingly through three combats (in one of which, by the way, he fairly beat off the bull with his heels,) and drop at last in the fourth course, unbeaten and unconquered, amid the cheers of the arena; for at a bull-fight pluck is always applauded wherever it appears, in man, bull or horse. But in general the horses are miserable worn out screws, with neither spirit to face the bull—the right eye is usually bandaged with a handkerchief—nor strength to resist the shock of the mildest charge.—*From "Cassell's Illustrated Travels."*

LOVE CONTRASTED IN THE TEUTONS AND LATINS.—One of the tests applicable to the measurement of the imaginative faculties of a nation is the mode in which those passions are felt and regarded by the people which belong partly to the material and partly to the spiritual portion of man's nature. It must be clear at once on a very cursory consideration of the subject, that the great master-passion—love—as it is felt by each man and woman among us—as it is regarded by us when spectators of the working of the passion in others—as it is written of and sung by our writers of fiction and poets—as it is taught and preached by our divines—is very largely, very intimately concerned with the imaginative side of our natures; more largely and more intimately concerned with that, it is probably not too much to say, than with the more material part of us, with which it is also of course connected. We all of us consider the love of men and women, and the histories which tell of it and of its workings, as a very "romantic" thing. And the meaning of that phrase is no other than that it is a matter strongly moving the imagination. Where is the man of our race who sees the object of his love simply and accurately in all respects as she is, or is as seen by her? If such a one were pointed out to us, should we not at once decide and say that such a man was no true lover? How is the passion of love regarded similarly by the people of any of the nations of the Latin stock? The whole body of their literature, whether ancient or modern, may be appealed to for the answer. Examine the whole sense and bearing of that grand sentiment expressed in those often-quoted lines of LOVELACE:

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more!"

Examine the whole meaning of that thought, and consider the part which the imaginative faculties had in the production of it; and then bearing all the love stories we can remember, as told in the pages of old Italian or modern French novelists and poets, let any man say whether it is at all on the cards that such an expression of sentiment should have been uttered by any one of them.—*Saint Paulo.*

THE PATRON SAINT OF IRELAND.—St. Patrick himself is said to have been born at Tours, and to have been carried as a slave to Ireland while very young. He managed to escape, but could not return as a missionary till he was 60 years old; passing an equal number of years in the country, during which he founded 365 churches, ordained as many bishops, and 3,000 priests. He was buried at Downpatrick, where his grave, on which nothing but grass and the shamrock can grow, is held most sacred. About a mile and a half off is the Struel Well. St. Patrick and St. Bridget one day were walking together, when St. Bridget, feeling thirsty, expressed her doubts whether her companion could do what Moses did in the wilderness, provide a miraculous supply of water. On that St. Patrick struck St. Bridget on the foot, the blood that issued was changed into water, and the stream has been running ever since. St. Patrick had a wonderful cow, the bones and one of the horns of which were discovered at Ardpatrick. On one occasion its calf was stolen, and the cow made a large double trench from Cashel to Ardmore while going in search of it. The saint's staff was carried from Armagh to Christ Church Cathedral, at Dublin, and burned in 1538. It was at that church that LAMBERT SIMNEL was crowned as EDWARD IV., the crown used on the occasion being borrowed from the statue of the Virgin in a neighboring church. There is a very ancient bell in existence which may, without any great stretch of imagination, be supposed to have been the identical bell of St. Patrick, which, COLGAN tells us, when tolled as a preservative against evil spirits and magicians, was heard from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from the Hill of Howth to the western shores of Connemara. No wonder, with such implements at hand, the saint banished all reptiles from Ireland. Irish soil was considered a sure preservative against vermin of all sorts, and the mound on which Cockermouth Castle in Cumberland was built was brought from Ireland under that impression.—*From "On Relics Ecclesiastical," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

JENNY LIND AND MENDELSSOHN.—JENNY LIND, so different in her personality from all other artists, soon became, in her girlish modesty, and spotless purity and disinterestedness, a kind of mythical form to the public at large. Fable after fable was related about her, and at length it would scarcely have seemed marvelous had she dissolved into mist before all eyes, or floated away like her own *piano-pianissimo*. Some maintained that she had fallen a prey to everlasting sorrow, having lost the love of her youth by death. Others asserted positively that she had been betrothed to a young village pastor in Sweden, who had *forsaken* her when she went on the stage. Some declared, still more confidently, that she had refused the hands of various princes, and that she had made a vow, out of gratitude, to become the wife of her first teacher in Stockholm, &c. In fact, the most incredible things were resorted to, in order to explain the spell that she cast over all who heard her. JENNY LIND'S true spell consisted, in my opinion, in three things: in the perfection of her technical culture—perfection to an extent that caused the most finished art to appear the most finished nature; in the soul that vibrated in her tones; and in the charm of a peculiar *voix voilée* and inimitably tender organ. Her piano was a breath, such as angelic lips might breathe. Those who listened to her felt as if there was something holy in the art of singing, and that this "Mädchen aus der Fremde" had only come among us to proclaim the truth to the children of this world. I never heard JENNY LIND after that evening, but every time I think of her there rings in my memory—

By the first rose thou hap'st to meet,
Send fondest greetings to my sweet.

During the various visits, short and long of MENDELSSOHN to Berlin, he made much music with JENNY LIND. They also met at Aix, during the Musical Festival there. It must have been a matchless intellectual enjoyment to both to listen to each other, and to feel, moreover, that they were journeying on the same path, mutually cherishing the highest ideal of art in their hearts, and that they looked upward with the same devout earnestness of purpose—identical in their faith in the divinity of art.

In the hospitable house of Professor WICHMANN, in Berlin, MENDELSSOHN was in the habit of meeting JENNY LIND, and accompanying her songs. There, too, concerts on a grander scale were often arranged, and attended by the highest *élite* of the Berlin musical world, but far more frequently confined to a small circle of choice spirits, for whom MENDELSSOHN extemporized, and JENNY LIND sang her favorite songs and arias. How happy were those privileged to listen! These two artistic souls were in perfect harmony—they completed each other so wonderfully; his own musical ideas, as well as those of the master whom he revered the most, found their thorough expression by her voice. It was a rare combination of two innately congenial natures.—*Reminiscences of Mendelssohn. (New-York: Leypoldt & Holt.)*

THE GOLDEN HOUSE OF NERO.—On that part of the ruins of Imperial Rome lying between the Palatine and the Esquiline Hills—a space which was more than a mile in breadth—NERO erected his "Golden House," as he called the new palace in which he fixed his abode. The vastness of extent and the varied magnificence of this Imperial residence and its ornamental grounds almost surpass belief; and if the details that have come down to us respecting it were not too well authenticated to admit of doubt, they might be regarded as fabulous. Within its inclosure were comprised spacious fields, groves, orchards and vineyards; artificial lakes, hills and dense woods after the manner of a solitude or wilderness. The palace itself consisted of magnificent buildings raised on the shores of the lake. The various wings were united by galleries each a mile in length. The house or immediate dwelling of the Emperor was decorated in a style of excessive gorgeousness. It was roofed entirely with golden tiles, and with the same precious metal also the marble sheathing of the walls was profusely decked, being at the same time embellished with ornaments of mother-o'-pearl—in those times valued more highly than gold—and with a profusion of precious stones. The ceilings and woodwork were inlaid with ivory and gold, and the roof of the grand banqueting-hall was constructed to resemble the firmament. It was contrived to have a rotatory motion, so as to imitate the motion of the heavenly bodies. The vaulted ceiling of ivory opened and let on the guests a profusion of flowers, and golden pipes sprayed over them the most delicate perfumes.—*From "The World of Wonders."*

NEW PHASE OF LOVE.—In most, nay, I think in all lives, is some epoch which, looking back upon, we can perceive has been the turning-point of our existence—a moment when the imagination first wakes up, the feelings deepen, and vague, general impressions settle into principles and convictions; when, in short, our bias for good or ill is permanently given. We may not recognize this at the time, but we do afterward, saying to ourselves, either with thankfulness or regret, "But for such and such a thing, or such and such a person, I should not have been what I am."

This crisis befell me, Winifred Weston, when I was just entering my sixteenth year. It was not "falling in love," as in most cases it is—and rightly, for love is, or ought to be, the strongest thing on earth; but it was equivalent to it, and upon me and the moulding of my character it had precisely the same effect. Nay, in a sense I did really fall in love, but it was a very harmless phase of the passion; for I was a common-place damsel of sixteen, and the object of my intense admiration—nay, my adoring affection—was an old lady of seventy.

A young girl in love with an old woman! What a ridiculous form of the emotion, or sentiment! Not so ridiculous, my good friends, as at first appears; and by no means so uncommon as you suppose. I have known several cases of it beside my own; cases in which a great difference in years and character drew out, to a remarkable degree, that ideal worship and passionate devotedness which is at the root of all true love, first love especially. Laugh as you will, there is always a spice of nobleness in the boy who falls in love with his "grandmother;" and I have often thought that one of the extenuating circumstances in the life of that selfish, pleasure-loving, modern heathen, GOETHE, was the fact that in his old age he was so adored by a "child."

Nor does the character of the feeling alter when it is only a woman's toward a woman. I have loved a man, thank God, having found a man worth loving; but he well knows that for a long time he ranked second to my affections to a woman—to this woman, for whom my attachment had all the intensity of love itself.—*"A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in Harper's Magazine.*

THE SACRED CITY OF THE HINDUS.—Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, is a city so ancient that its origin is only mythically recorded. As the religious centre of Hinduism, of Buddhism, and then of Hinduism again, and for a long period as a secondary centre of Islamism, it has influenced the faith of more than half of the world's population. But numerous conflicts have almost entirely obliterated its earliest monuments; and what has not been thus obliterated has become inextricably confused on account of the appropriation by one conquering faith of the religious temples of that which preceded. Hindu writers have done little to relieve the difficulties of the archæologist. They have shown a singular neglect of chronology, and an utter distaste for noting and recording historical facts in a simple and consecutive manner. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that many of them have been accustomed to close thought, and have prided themselves on their intellectual acumen; that they have originated numerous systems of philosophy and made great pretensions to logical accuracy; and that the habit of the nation generally, for thousands of years, had been to reverence the past, and observe, with punctilious nicety, its religious ceremonies and social usages. They possess no single record among the ten thousand separate manuscript works of which their ancient literature is said to be composed, on the historical correctness of which one can place much reliance. Legendary stories are so intermingled with real events, and the web of the one is so intimately inwoven with the woof of the other, and the two form so homogeneous a whole, that the finest microscopic intellects of Europe, after patient and long-continued examination, have been well-nigh baffled in the attempt to discover which is fiction and which is fact. A few threads of truth have rewarded their pains, and perhaps a few others may occasionally be drawn forth; but that the gaudy-colored fabric of Hindu history, manufactured by themselves, will ever be satisfactorily separated into its two component parts is as hopeless as to expect that the waters of the Jumna will ever cease to mingle with the waters of the Ganges. The result is, that this city of Benares, whose antiquity is very great, is robbed of much of the glory which is justly her due.—*Henry M. Alden, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE WAY TO GOVERN INDIA.—Now, so long as the "township," with the surrounding fields belonging to its citizens, is respected; so long as taxes are moderate, water abundant, and a fair supply of food and clothing obtained, so as to keep the people comfortable and the wives and children contented, the village never asks under whose *raj* or reign it is. What does it know or care about the rest of India? No more, indeed, than a worker in the Potteries cares about the people or the politics of Turkey, unless these come to interfere with his beer or his bacon. What care these ryots whether they are under JOHN BRIGHT or a Grand Mogul—if, indeed, they ever heard of either. It is enough if the white face of the magistrate smiles upon them, deals justly toward them, and helps them to live. Nationality! love of independence! these are terms as meaningless to the villagers of India as they would be to an Esquimaux, to whom a seal's liver is the truest sign of an earthly paradise. Therefore, I believe that, in so far as we make these peasants comfortable—respect their village rights and old customs, meddle not with their own ways and plans of doing things, we shall make them faithful and obedient. But, after all, they do not in this respect differ very greatly from millions at home; what education may do ultimately is another question.—*"Peeps at the Far East," by the Editor, in Good Words.*

PIGEON-PIE.—And now I'll tell you, Master B., how the young pigeons you eat in pies are fed; and you won't find that in your books, I'll be bound. They are brought up by hand, or by mouth, rather. They are taken as squabs from the nest, packed by dozens in a large shallow box or basket, and fed by a dirty, ragged boy, who chews boiled peas and bread and stuff in his mouth, and when it is full of pulp he takes them up two at a time, and lets them routle with their bills, one at each corner of his mouth, till they have sucked their little crops as full as they will hold. Then he takes up two more, till his mouth is emptied and their crops filled. That's the way pigeon-pies are made, Master B.!—*Flood, Field and Forest, by George Rooper.*

THE SALT MINES OF CARDONA.—Drawing nearer, the peculiar colors of the earth around the base of an isolated mountain announced to us the celebrated salt mines of the place. Red, blue, purple, yellow and gray, the bare cliffs glittered in the sun as if frosted over with innumerable crystals. This mass of native salt is a mile and a half in circumference, with a height of about 250 feet. The action of the atmosphere seems to have little effect upon it, and the labor of centuries has no more than tapped its immense stores. As in Wielicska, in Poland, the workmen in the mines manufacture cups, ornaments, pillars, and even chandeliers, from the pure saline crystal, objects which, although they remain perfect in the dry atmosphere of Spain, soon melt into thin air when carried to northern lands.—*"Byeways of Europe," by Bayard Taylor.*

CLAIRVOYANTS AND THIEVES.—Some time last Summer a daughter of ELI MARTIN, of Middletown, missed a gold watch and chain, two gold breast pins, a bracelet, silver spoons, &c., and supposed some person had stolen them. Two prominent clairvoyants were consulted, who said they had been stolen, and each gave a like description of the thief. It was not thought best, however, to make an arrest on what a clairvoyant might say, so the articles were given up as lost. About a week ago Mr. MARTIN pulled off some ragged plastering in one of the rooms in his house, and discovered an umbrella inside the wall, which he got out and found, all the missing articles in it. It seems that Mrs. MARTIN, in an insane freak, placed the jewelry into the umbrella and then put the umbrella between the walls from the garret. She afterward committed suicide by jumping into the Connecticut River.—*Hartford Courant, April 22.*

EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH E. BROWN, of Georgia, has published a card denying that he is an applicant for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He says he does not desire the position and would not accept it.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Popular Determination to Preserve Law and Order—Radical Incendiary Doctrines—Alleged Corruption of an Assessor of Internal Revenue—Attorney-General Farrow's Warlike Letter to Mr. Bard.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, April 19, 1869.

If you have observed the course which the respectable newspapers in Georgia have pursued since the adjournment of Congress, it will be seen that without exception they have counseled the most scrupulous obedience to the law, the maintenance of perfect peace and order, the avoidance of disputes and angry controversies with political opponents, and, above all, the abandonment of the barbarous and disgraceful practice of street fights in which "injured honor" was wont to seek "satisfaction." In giving this advice the Press follows public opinion. It expresses only what all sensible people feel.

Conservative men of all parties know full well that the Butler bill is suspended only, and not defeated; that it hangs over their heads like the sword of DAMOCLES, and that the least imprudence upon their part will sever the thread by which it is suspended and cause it to fall. They feel that the State of Georgia, by the non-action of Congress, has been virtually given eight months' probation. If by peace, good order, obedience to law, and legally-constituted authority, she shows that she has been misrepresented and slandered in order to serve the sordid purposes of a few, it is thought that Congress will admit the absence of all plausible pretext for further interference, and will refuse to pass any law such as that proposed by MR. BUTLER; but if, on the contrary, the people allow themselves to be tempted or provoked into breaches of the peace, riots, or unlawful proceedings of any kind, it is known to be morally certain that Congress will interfere, and that the evils which the State has temporarily escaped will be inflicted upon her on the ground that it will be demonstrated that the State Government and public opinion are inadequate to enforce the law and protect the rights of person and property.

This reasoning, and the resolution based upon it, are both wise and accurate. The fate of Georgia depends on her behavior during the next seven or eight months. Fortunately there are no elections to take place—nothing to create party excitement, or bring together those disturbing agencies called mass meetings. All classes are busy; therefore free from the influences of the "mother of mischief"—idleness, and the good people generally are on their guard against the wicked machinations of the disappointed few, whose interest and avowed purpose it is to stir up strife, and provoke riots and bloodshed on the same principle and for the same object that the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated, namely, in the words of the elegant FITZPATRICK, "to make Congress mad and bust the consern wide open, be jabers."

It will not be, however, so easy a matter as may be supposed to carry out the praiseworthy rule of conduct to which I have referred. Those who control the councils and express the opinions of the faction which desired the overthrow of the State Government, and the exclusion of the State from the Union, are already at work, preaching the most incendiary and lawless doctrines, exciting class against class, and race against race, and recommending to those whom Congress has traitorously failed to protect, to defend themselves by the torch, the knife and the pistol. It is openly urged by the newspaper organs of that faction that the negroes shall form themselves everywhere into secret societies, and whenever they shall suffer real or imaginary wrong, avenge themselves by wholesale arson and murder, and not attempt to seek redress from the courts of justice. I cannot give better evidence of the existence of this wicked purpose than by inserting here the following extract from a newspaper published at Macon, Ga., called the *American Union*, which styles itself "the official paper of the United States," and "the official paper of the State of Georgia," which publishes the laws of Congress, and lives only on the patronage which it receives from the Federal and State Governments. Here is what it recommends:

* * * * * * * *

What influence could have been brought to bear to swerve Congress from its purpose, we are lost to know; but it is plain enough to all that the true men of Georgia—those who stood by the Government before, during and since the war, and are now the true defenders of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, have been abandoned to their fate! Their fidelity has been repaid with contempt, and it now becomes them as men, to cement their ranks more closely than ever, and—DEFEND THEMSELVES! Let them not, like cowards, creep under the lash that attempted to overthrow the Government of our forefathers. Let them present an unbroken front and demand a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye! Let them show rebels that they have the nerve to defend themselves against lawlessness. Let the whole State organize into societies—secret societies; and when rebels commit their diabolical horrors upon them, because of their opinions, retaliate at a tenfold ratio. For every life that is taken, lay every house in ashes within five miles of the spot where such blood is spilled—shoot down every rebel who opposes you, and turn the horrors back upon those who are daily repeating them upon loyal people. Do it! and God will be your shield."

It is well that the conservative people at the North should see the above, and learn how those who have complained of persecution and lawlessness, propose to "execute justice."

These are the sentiments which all the disappointed clique entertain and express, some cautiously and in whispers, others to confidential friends, like the editor of the *American Union*, openly and defiantly.

A court of inquiry, ordered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been in session here last week to try MR. BOWLES, Assessor of Internal Revenue, and son-in-law of Senator JOSHUA HILL, on thirteen charges of corruption and malfeasance in office. It is charged that MR. BOWLES has kept in office and regularly paid, as officers of the bureau, several of the prominent members of the Atlanta Convention and of the Georgia Legislature, and editors of Radical papers, while the law provides that that class of employes shall only receive pay for actual service rendered at the places where they are employed, and that they must swear that they have rendered the service at the particular place, and on the days specifically enumerated, before MR. BOWLES could pay them. It has been proved that several subordinate officers, who were members of the Convention and Legislature, were regularly paid, as if at their posts of duty, for the entire time that they were in Atlanta; and that a newspaper editor was paid for months of service as Deputy Assessor in Wilkes County, which he spent in this city editing the organ of the present Executive. MR. BLODGETT, MR. PUGHE and others, have been examined as witnesses, and it is said that their testimony has been very damaging to the accused.

The Attorney-General of the State of Georgia, MR. FARROW, has recently written a letter to MR. BARD, of the *Era*, which proves that he is more faithful to the South Carolina code of honor than to the penal code of Georgia. It appears that MR. BARD denounced as "monsters in human shape" MR. BULLOCK, MR. FARROW and others who went to Washington to engineer the Butler bill through Congress, and BARD further expressed the impious wish that the monsters might "perish by the wayside." FARROW became indignant, and straightway summoned BARD to make an unequivocal apology, or after twenty-four hours be "prepared" for FARROW, that is, expect the Attorney-General to shoot him in the street. BARD has apologized, and it is to be hoped that there will be no "street fight." Both disputants are Republicans, but the one, FARROW, is of the Bullock wing, and BARD is one of the leaders of the Conservatives. Should a collision take place, let it be known that the Kukluxes are quite innocent, and that the "rebel" element is entirely blameless.

MR. A. H. STEPHENS, I am glad to learn, is recovering slowly from his recent serious illness.

The recent heavy frosts have destroyed the peach crops and damaged the other fruits. This is a serious calamity. The weather now is warm and threatening rain, and everybody is planting cotton.

The *Daily Press* suspended issue yesterday, from lack of support, in consequence, it says, of the persecution of the Bullock Party, whom it once supported, but was compelled to abandon, and in consequence of the persecutions of the Conservatives, who would not forgive its having ever supported BULLOCK. For a month past it has been an outspoken, earnest Anti-Radical paper. But it has died from shortness of breath. It is to be regretted. It was a sprightly sheet, both well edited and well printed.

QUONDAM.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

Oxford and Cambridge Challenged by the Harvard Crew—The Generous Terms of the Challenge—The Race to be Rowed in English Waters.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, April 23, 1869.

The vague cable dispatch of this morning that "the Oxford boat crew have accepted the American challenge for a four-oared race in August next" is my cue for speaking, and for disclosing the secret that has been intrusted to me. The "American challenge" is from the Harvard University crew, and is as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, April 6, 1869.

The Harvard University Boat Club hereby challenge the Oxford University Boat Club to row a race in out-rigger boats from Putney to Mortlake, on the River Thames, on some day between the middle of August and the 1st of September, 1869; each boat to contain four rowers and a coxswain, and the exact date of the race to be agreed upon at a meeting of the crews.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SIMMONS,
Captain Harvard University Boat Club.

N. B.—This challenge is to remain open for acceptance or refusal for one week from the date of its reception."

And on the other leaf of the sheet upon which it was written, was this:

"A similar challenge has been to-day sent to the Cambridge Club. It would add much to the interest of the race if the three boats should all run together. (The Oxford's, Cambridge's and Harvard's.) Would that be agreeable to you?"

WILLIAM H. SIMMONS.

It is well known that the Harvards have long desired to row the English crews a race, but somehow every time an occasion has heretofore offered itself insurmountable difficulties have appeared and broken up all plans. Some thought that the time had come when the great international race was proposed in 1867, as one of the side-shows of the Universal Exposition at Paris; and Harvard for a while thought seriously of boldly putting in an oar with the crews of other nations there. But, on examination, it was found that there having been but one winning Harvard crew since the war, it would be impossible to get together eight men who would, with a couple additional relays, fairly represent Harvard boating, and so the scheme was abandoned. And in 1868, last year, when the first challenges passed between Harvard and the crews of the great English universities, the difficulty that presented itself, and which could not be surmounted, was the inability of the crews to agree on any conditions; the Englishmen would not consent to row without a coxswain, and the Harvards would not consent to row with a coxswain; both were stubborn; neither would budge an inch; and so the matter dropped for that season. But the Harvards were not satisfied. They wanted to go to England and row their English cousins. So they looked at the rejected conditions "calmly and seriously," and after a while they concluded that it was perhaps, after all, asking a little too much of the Englishmen that they should row without a coxswain for the privilege of rowing against them—that it was hardly the fair thing to oblige them to change their system—and then, of course, to return to it after the race—and work at quite a disadvantage, as they would, they being accustomed to rowing with a coxswain pretty much altogether, as the English rivers on which they row are quite narrow and contracted. Therefore the Harvards concluded to give the Englishmen their coxswain, and to offer to row them according to their conditions. Hence the present challenge.

As to the men. The fact that this is a University, and not a college crew, which has challenged the crews on the other side, shows that the forthcoming college race between Harvard and Yale will not be materially affected by it. Of course Captain SIMMONS would never have sent out a challenge had he not been convinced that he had at his command four men, at least, who could as fairly represent his University as could have been found any previous year. The advantage of a four over an eight is manifest. It is obvious that four suitable men could be found more easily than eight, that they could be handled more readily, and that the expenses of their training, passage, &c., could be more promptly met.

Of course an international boat race is not yet a sure thing. Oxford's answer to Harvard's challenge, and the manner of the acceptance, is not yet known, Captain SIMMONS not having yet received anything officially from England, and nothing yet has been heard from Cambridge. However, should Cambridge see fit to reject the challenge, of course the Harvards would go across the water and contest with Oxford alone. But there is but little doubt that everything will be arranged satisfactorily, for as I have said, Harvard is very anxious to pull up alongside of one or both the English University crews, and will submit to any reasonable conditions. They do not boast that they can "beat England," but they do say that they are not afraid to try.

JUBILEE WEEK.

The week in June of jubilation over "the return of peace," or over the assembling of a big crowd in Boston of representatives of everywhere—for the festival was suggested as much as a means of getting a host of people here and drawing the attention of the world to the city as of properly celebrating the return of peace throughout the land—will really be an extraordinary week here, well worth the attention of all creation. Aside from the wondrous attractions within and about the "Coliseum," the theatres will give elaborate shows, for which some of them are already preparing; the big organ will lift up its voice for the crowds who will listen; the old regiments of the State who were in the war will have a reunion here and a stunning parade, and the "Boston Trotting Association," appreciating the worth of a crowd, will have their fine meeting at Mystic Park, just out of town, on a much more elaborate scale than usual in accordance with everything done at the time. The Jubilee Committee on accommodation of strangers, seem to fully understand the work they have to do, having established a "bureau" where they advertise. "An explicit record will be kept of such rooms, halls, vestries, or unoccupied houses as may be secured for the comfort and shelter of the thousands of persons in excess of the ordinary accommodations furnished by our City hotels, who will visit Boston during jubilee week." And they invite persons from abroad, who desire to secure accommodations in advance, to address the Clerk of the Bureau, so that they may be assigned the best quarters which can be secured. The "coliseum" is going up rapidly. It is of wood, and not of iron, rather frail, but substantial enough as far as safety is concerned, and will hold not 50,000 persons, but nevertheless quite a crowd. The Boston people are coming to the conclusion that it will stand after the jubilee show is over, and are now suggesting that a world's fair be held in it by and by. Boston is waking up, you see, and bound to keep the sensation ball a rolling.

MUNROE.

A Curious Pension Incident.

From the Cleveland Herald.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17, 1869.

During the war, that gallant Captain in the American navy, WILLIAM D. PORTER, was deserted by his rebel wife on account of his loyalty to the Government. She went South through the rebel lines and found her friends. He obtained a divorce, and afterward died of wounds received in the service. When he was at the point of death she returned and sought an interview with him, which he at first refused, but after receiving the last sacrament from his spiritual advisers, consented, in a spirit of forgiveness, to see her. Intent on securing an interest in his estate, the adroit woman succeeded in obtaining his consent to a remarriage while he was dying. She afterward obtained the pelf for which she had intrigued, and then petitioned the Bureau for a pension as his widow. An investigation by the Commissioner having developed these facts, and the case being clearly barred by the law of Congress, on account of her disloyalty, her claim was disallowed. After the resignation of Commissioner BARRETT, she succeeded in obtaining a rehearing by the acting Commissioner, who affirmed the decision of his predecessor, disallowing the claim. Recently she has been living in that paradise of rebels, male and female—Baltimore, and this fact probably commended her to the kindly sympathy of Commissioner C. C. COX, who reopened the case, and without a particle of legal authority, allowed the claim. By this act the Government loses over $2,000 for time already elapsed since the death of Captain PORTER, and undertakes to pay $500 a year during the life-time of this she-rebel. And this money, be it remembered, goes from the fund provided by the National Government for the deserving widows and orphans of its gallant defenders. The case affords a good illustration of the importance of having the Bureau in the hands of a judicious and patriotic officer.

ABOUT BIRDS.

The Song and Fancy Birds of the New-York Market—How They are Bred and Educated—Their Value and Their Peculiarities.

The numbers and varieties of singing and fancy birds imported to this market or bred in our midst are almost beyond computation. There are many persons among us who devote themselves exclusively to rearing and educating these feathered pets, while many others rear them as an amusement, for their companionship, as well as for the convenient returns they make in dollars and cents when ready for sale. Many a poor working girl or workingman finds that the pretty little songsters that have cheered their hours of toil are available as ready cash when the day approaches for the payment of the rent. Hence large numbers of poor persons whose labor is noiseless keep their few cages of canaries or other feathered pets hanging in their rooms not only as a source of comfort, but as an auxiliary business in earning a livelihood, for these educated birds always find a ready sale and command good prices.

Though the canary is the bird best known, because oftenest seen, as a cage-bird, he is by no means the most valuable, considered as an individual. Taken in the aggregate, he holds the first pecuniary place in the market, but there are at least a score of other feathered acquaintances, single specimens of which are very valuable.

These birds may be, for convenience sake, classified into two kinds—the song-birds, or those cherished for their powers of voice, and the fancy birds, or those which are valued for beauty of plumage or for eccentricity of voice or manner.

The first-named division comprehends the canaries, mocking-birds, orioles, larks, nightingales and others of the feathered tribe that are distinguished as singers; while in the second class are found the parrots, the cockatoos, flamingos, golden pheasants and a score of other birds of brilliant feather, but indifferent voice. Besides these two great classes, there are also other feathered bipeds, such as fighting-cocks, California quails, English sparrows and certain others which enter into the trade, and which are either bought up by what are known as "sporting men" for "sporting" purposes, or which have been brought into the country for the purpose of stocking parks and pleasure grounds with an inveterate enemy to the destructive bugs, worms, grubs, flies and other insects that work such havoc with fruit, shade and ornamental trees. The English sparrows, which have waged such war on the "inch-worm," and have nearly destroyed him wherever they have been introduced, are perhaps the best specimen of the birds brought into the United States for the sake of mere utility. These little strangers have increased in such a remarkable degree that the original colony of three hundred has now multiplied to tens of thousands, and their industry has been so great that they have nearly driven from New-York and its immediate suburbs the greatest pest their trees have ever known. We mean, of course, that little black, six-legged, detestable worm which has for years stripped our trees of their foliage in the month of June, and which is known variously as the "inch-worm," and "canker-worm."

The mocking-bird, as we usually see and know him, is a gentleman who has, either by compulsion or choice, left a Southern home to gladden us of the borean climes with his tropical song. Although we have, in some of the Western States—notably in Michigan—a species of mocking-bird known there as the "brown thrush" or "brown thrasher," which in its natural state makes music of its own, besides imitating certain of those wood notes of other birds which are nearest akin to its own song, this gentleman is not known in the bird exchange as a creature of any more value than some unexpected demand of an eccentric customer, who is willing to pay for his eccentricity, may for the moment give him.

The "mocking-bird," known to bird-fanciers as such, is a visitor from the South. Not blessed by nature with rainbow plumage or fine manners, this claimant for our sympathy and our money has but his voice to rely on. He is at as great a disadvantage as an ill-favored opera-singer—good looks he has none, dress will help but a little, and it is only the voice that will save him. The mocking-bird is a plain little brown chap, with not the slightest notion of attracting your eye or captivating your heart until you give him a chance to sing. His name of "mocking-bird" is well bestowed, for one of first-rate powers will give not only his own individual notes, (which are of comparatively small value,) but will issue in the most rapid succession the notes of all the songsters of the grove, and will do it in a manner so exquisitively natural, that not even the other songsters themselves would ever suspect the forgery. And not only this—the mocking-bird will soon learn the noises that often pervade the household—he will whistle for the dog, or will "scat" the young kitten from the room, will crow like the cock, or will soon master other simple, though not melodic sounds. His intelligence and willingness are, however, so great, that with proper teaching and assiduity, the mocking-bird will learn to perform correctly the part, or even in some rare cases, the whole of a common tune. These birds, as well as some other of the more teachable kinds are taught to sing or whistle tunes in a peculiar way. There is a little instrument known as a "bird-organ" which, being wound up like an ordinary music-box, will play one single air, and will play that incessantly over and over, till the spring-power is exhausted. The "pitch" or "key" of this air is set as nearly as possible to that of the few notes of the bird's natural voice. The "bird-organ" is then placed in the pupil's cage which is darkened, so that he has nothing whatever to distract his attention from the constantly playing music. Sometimes the "organ" is so arranged that when the bird hops upon his perch, the motion and his weight start the music-box. Whatever may be the mechanical arrangement, the artistic result is the same. The bird soon learns to listen attentively to the music; then from listening he takes to imitating an occasional note; then, his ambition being probably aroused, and his determination excited not to be outdone by a mere thing of brass, he heroically undertakes the entire refrain; he resolutely perseveres, and in a time, varying from one week to a month, according to the natural talent and enforced perseverance of the feathered musician, the difficulty is wholly conquered, and the persevering little pupil is restored to light, and once more enters on his worldly life, but this time in the capacity of a trained and accomplished musician.

One of these birds was taught by his owner, MR. THOMAS RAFTER, of French's Hotel, one of the most accomplished bird-trainers in the City, to whistle the "Luddy Fuddy" song, which all New-York theatre-goers will remember as being sung with great applause by MR. LESTER WALLACK, in his own play of "Rosedale."

By taking great pains these birds can be taught any simple air, but all variations and complications must be avoided. They will also learn to whistle a tune or part of one, but their great delight is in mimicing the notes of canaries, larks, nightingales, or whatever other birds may be placed near them.

The mocking-bird seems to have a love of locality far exceeding that even of the cats, who are noted for their liking for places rather than persons. MR. RAFTER, the bird-fancier already referred to, once put up a mocking-bird of great accomplishments, who could sing and whistle, and imitate various noises and notes that could be called [illegible] whistling nor singing. The bird, "Sir Jocko," was the prize in a raffle, in which his own value was assessed at $950. "Sir Jocko" was won by a gentleman who is so fortunate as to be able to own his residence on Murray Hill. This gentleman, who had been for months familiar with the acquirements of the bird, took "Sir Jocko" home, thinking that his musical powers could not fail to give the keenest of pleasures to the young Murray Hillites. But, strange to say, after his removal to Murray Hill, no amount of coaxing, or delicate food, or threats of violence, or anything that could be said to "Sir Jocko," was sufficient to open his mouth in song. He ate all his victuals, but never a word, in the way of music, would he, or did he, say in response. Things went on thus for four months, at the end of which time the bird was sent back to MR. RAFTER. He arrived in MR. RAFTER's place at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon—a good long hour was spent in getting himself in proper array, and at the end of that time "Sir Jocko" commenced a triumphant song which never concluded till he had sung every note of every song he ever knew a dozen, dozen, dozen times over.

The brown linnet is a singing bird of either English or German extraction. It is not so much known as it soon will be, for it is capable of learning to whistle tunes. There was one in French's Hotel that would whistle the German "Bugle Song," and which, after being there four years, was lately killed by the gas or smoke in an alarm of fire. These birds are valued solely according to their accomplishments—one that can sing only its own notes is worth little, but others are prized according to their attainments. They will bring a price of from $10 to $50, or more. Very few are brought to this market, save in fulfillment of special orders.

The "trupeo" is a South American bird, about as large in body as a common pigeon, has beautiful black and yellow plumage, is a smart, intelligent bird, capable of being taught almost anything that can be whistled—for this gentleman doesn't sing. They are worth from $90 to $100, or even more.

The far-famed nightingale is a little insignificant-looking brown bird, a trifle larger than a good-sized male canary-bird. The males have a patch of white on the breast. They have their own song, which (if cage-bred,) they repeat constantly, at all times of day and night, notwithstanding the old supposition that they only sing between sunset and morning. There are very few in New York, and none at all for sale. Those that are here are in the hands of persons who would take the suggestion of a buying price as an insult. They would almost as soon sell their children.

The skylark is English, Irish or German, the first two being more highly esteemed than the latter. There is now one in this City that sings constantly from daylight till the gas is turned off at night. He came from Southampton, England, is about twice as large as a canary, and of light brown color, speckled with a dull grayish white on the breast. The owner is much attached to this particular bird, and declares that he would not accept $800 in gold for him. We have not heard, however, that any enthusiastic gentleman has had the temerity to make this munificent offer, and cannot judge positively whether the money would outweigh the affection or not. There are few skylarks to be found in the bird stores, the demand for them not being great.

Neither larks, nightingales nor mocking-birds will mate in cages. Even if they are captured at the breeding-time, and are placed in a cage with nests full of their own eggs or young birds, they will desert the nests and positively refuse to rear the young. In fact, the canary is the only one of the singing birds that takes *so* kindly to cage life as to breed freely and care for the young birds properly.

With the parrots and cockatoos most of our readers are, doubtless, so familiar as to require little information from us. The greater part of these are brought out by the mates or petty officers of merchant vessels, as pets and companions on the voyage, and are sold to the bird-dealers for small sums, and are afterward resold at prices varying from $2 to $500, according to the rarity of the species, the brilliancy and perfection of the plumage, and the accomplishments of the individual specimen. There are many curious and interesting facts connected with the importation of and trade in birds, that are merely of value as curiosities rather than pets, such as flamingoes, cranes, spoonbills, pelicans, ostriches, bustards, eagles, &c., and also in the beasts and reptiles that make up the stock of the menageries and zoölogical collections, and a future article may possibly touch on that little-understood subject.

The Shoemakers' Strike in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta California, April 2.

About two months since a society was formed in this city composed principally of journeymen boot and shoe makers employed in the large manufactories, for their mutual protection. Several meetings were held by the society, and at last a Committee was appointed to establish a scale of prices. Meanwhile the owners of the manufactories, hearing of the affair, held a meeting to consult in regard to their interests. A Committee from the "Knights of St. Crispin," as the journeymen's society is called, waited upon their employers and showed them the list of prices which they proposed should be adopted.

On Monday night, a Committee of two on the part of the employers met the Society at Mozart Hall and endeavored to arrange matters. On Wednesday night, at a meeting of the Knights, an ordinance was passed forbidding any of the members to work at the old prices, and yesterday, consequently, work was stopped in all the principal shops. We understand that the increase in the pay demanded is about twelve per cent. on the old prices, and that it would be ruinous to manufacturers to pay the advance. There are between five and six hundred men employed by six firms in the manufacture of boots and shoes in this city. These men, who work almost entirely by the piece, earn, on the average, four or five dollars daily, and the aggregate amount daily paid by manufacturers for this work is said to be about $1,660. Besides this employment is furnished to more than one hundred women, who work at home and earn from $12 to $25 weekly, depending upon the kind of work and their ability. All these persons are thrown out of employment, by this strike. In addition, the increasing boot and shoe manufactories of the State are seriously damaged. As it was, when paying the old prices, our manufacturers had great difficulty in competing with Eastern firms. At present the prominent manufacturers are considering the questions of employing Chinese labor or sending to the East for workmen. Many a good workman in the States would be glad to come to this coast, knowing that he could have constant employment throughout the year at $4 or $5 per day.

The Committees at the House.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The various committees of the House authorized to take testimony during the recess have drawn from the contingent fund the amounts estimated for the Summer's work which they have been directed to perform. The Committee of Ways and Means meet May 12 in New-York, and after several weeks in the Eastern cities will go West to San Francisco. The sub-Committee of Elections, consisting of the Western members of the Committee, meet in New-Orleans on May 5, to investigate the Louisiana cases. The sub-Committee of the Judiciary meet in Montgomery, Ala., on the 24th of May, to continue the investigation of the charges against Judge BUSTEED. They hold a subsequent session in Mobile. The Select Committee on the ninth census, MR. GARFIELD acting Chairman, meet in this city May 26, and, after a fortnight's session, will take testimony in Philadelphia, New-York and Pittsburg. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, now investigating the Washington-Paraguayan affair, will continue their investigations in New-York by a sub-committee. MR. ORTH, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee on Tonnage, will take testimony in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia in September and October. The sub-Committee on Elections, consisting of the Eastern members of that committee, will take testimony in South Carolina in October and November, relative to the elections in that State.

Secret Sessions of Investigating Committees.

From the Boston Transcript, April 22.

The State Senate, yesterday afternoon, acted wisely in passing an order directing all Committees of the Legislature to hereafter hold their sessions openly for the examination of witnesses. This decision was made after a long discussion, in which the Chairman of the Investigating Committee did his utmost to save it from the implied censure contained in the order requiring public sessions. The debate revealed the fact that the entire proceedings of the Investigating Committee thus far savor of illegality. They have been holding secret inquisitions, when the authority upon Parliamentary law recognized by the Legislature declares that select committees can only become committees of secrecy by "express direction of the House." And the question may now be raised whether a witness could be in contempt of the Legislature by refusing to be sworn before a committee that was in continuous contempt of the authority which both branches had deliberately affirmed and incorporated into their rules and orders.

JAPAN.

The Presentation of the American Minister to the Mikado—Letter of Commodore Carter.

The following is the interesting letter from Commodore S. P. CARTER, which Rear-Admiral ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, enclosed in his report to the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONOCACY,
YOKOHAMA, Jan. 20, 1869.

Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Commanding Asiatic Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to report that I left this place on the 2d inst. for Yeddo, having on board the United States Minister Resident to Japan, General VAN VALKENBURG, and his family. We anchored outside the forts on the afternoon of the same day. The French men-of-war *Minerve*, *Dupleix* and *Flamme*, and the Italian corvette *Principessa Clotilda* preceded us. On the afternoon of the 4th the British iron-clad *Ocean* also went up.

The Italian, French and Netherlands representatives had an audience with the Mikado on the 4th. The former two were attended by guards from their respective vessels, in addition to those furnished by the Japanese authorities, as was the British Minister on the following day.

The United States, Prussian and British Ministers had audiences on the 5th, in the order named. At the request of General VAN VALKENBURG, I accompanied him, together with Commander BROWN, General STAHL, United States Consul, and MR. PORTMAN, Secretary of Legation.

The Japanese guards reached the United States Legation early in the forenoon; but the counselor, who was charged with conducting the Minister and suite, did not arrive until about 11 o'clock. Soon afterward we left the legation in two carriages, being attended by a mounted escort, as well as by a body of infantry. The former were dressed in black and were armed with swords. The latter wore the mixed uniform of the mass of Japanese troops, and were armed with muzzle and breech loading firearms. The Counselor, in court costume, was at the head of the escort.

At each of the cross streets on the route—many of which were closed to passage and traffic by ropes stretched across—were stationed guards who presented arms as the carriages drove by. Crowds of curious but quiet, orderly people lined portions of the streets. A large police force was scattered at different points of the route for the preservation of order. The outer moat of the castle was crossed by a solid causeway of sufficient width to admit of a regiment in columns of companies marching over. The gateways are wide and strongly built. Inside the castle walls are many large and handsome yatcheskis, but only a portion of them seemed to be occupied. We also found the streets wide, hard, smooth and well kept.

When we came to the third bridge or causeway, we were received by a body of infantry with "present arms." Here our escort halted, but the carriages crossed the moat over the third bridge, and on arriving at an open space, close to a high wooden bridge, and not far from the palace, the Minister and suite left their carriages and were received by one of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and some others of the Mikado's officers.

The Prussian Chargé d'Affaires having joined us, we crossed the high bridge mentioned, passed through another strongly-built gateway, and were close to the entrance of the building in which the audience was to take place.

A flight of steps led to a wide verandah or wide crossing, which we entered; the waiting-room, of good size, having a table in the centre, on which were placed pipes and tobacco, and afterward handsome boxes of confectionery. The floor was covered with beautiful, fine white mats, bound at the ends and edges with colored silk.

Soon after we were shown into the waiting-room, the First Chancellor of the Empire entered and was presented to the Ministers, who were told the Mikado would in a short time be ready to receive them. Not long afterward the "court band" commenced to play in a singularly weird and doleful strain, more like a funeral dirge or *miserere* than anything else, and so different from Western music as to make it impossible for me to describe. I understood from some of the Japanese officers that the Mikado was then entering the audience chamber. In a very short time it was announced to the Minister that the Mikado was ready to receive him.

A short distance down the verandah, and a turn to the right, brought us to the audience-room and in the presence of the Mikado. There was a bow after crossing the threshold, another when half way to the dais, and a third on reaching it. While the Minister advanced on the platform to within a few paces of the Mikado, who sat on his throne, (an arm chair apparently,) under a canopy of white silk, with his counsellor kneeling on his right, the suite stopped at the edge of it. On the Minister beginning his speech, the Mikado rose to his feet. On each side of the room were guards standing motionless, some dressed in red and others in black silks.

While the light in the room was not very good, the day being overcast and gloomy, I could not see anything in the face of the Mikado indicative of much energy, mind, or character. Still, for one so young, (he is said to be but 17,) he conducted himself with becoming dignity. He was dressed in a robe of white silk and petticoat trousers of crimson, and had on his head a curious headdress of fine wire, similar to those worn by several of his chief officers. After the Minister had read his speech, he presented each of us by name. The audience was quite short, but everything passed off well and satisfactorily.

The Prussian Chargé d'Affaires had his audience immediately after the United States Minister, and the British Minister soon after the latter. So far as I have heard, the forms in the presentation were extremely similar in each case.

From the castle we drove to the temporary Foreign Office, where, later in the afternoon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs gave first a Japanese and afterward a European dinner to the Ministers and their suites, who had been that day presented to the Mikado. At the latter dinner the Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed the health of the President of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain and the King of Prussia, which was properly honored. The health of the Mikado was afterward proposed and drank. The day ended pleasantly.

I have been thus minute for the reason that this is the first and (to this date) only audience that Americans have ever had with the Mikado of Japan.

On the 10th inst. the Mikado visited two of his men-of-war, the *Kesense* and *Tusy'ama*, both of which were at anchor quite close to the *Monocacy*. I was fortunately on board ship, for he came without my having had any notice of his intention, or being aware of it, until I learned the fact by sending to the *Tusy'ama*. He came down from the city in a small steamer, and, to my surprise, not only took no pains to conceal himself, but seemed anxious to be seen, as, while he was passing this vessel, in going from the *Kesense* to the *Tusy'ama*, he had the curtains of his awning drawn aside, and sat in plain view of "all hands." I manned yards, hoisted the Japanese flag, and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Soon after he reached the *Tusy'ama* she got underway and steamed a short distance down the bay. On her anchoring again, and while the Mikado was on board, the American flag was hoisted at her fore and a salute of twenty-one guns fired; soon after which the Mikado reëmbarked on his small steamer and went back to the city.

On the 14th I left Yeddo and returned to this place, bringing with me the Minister and his family.

The *Ashuelot* arrived on the 13th from Foo-Chow, *via* Nagasaki and Hioga.

I am, Admiral, &c.,
S. P. CARTER, Commodore Com'ding.

Governor Hoffman's Opposition to Schemes of Plunder.

From the Rochester Union, (Dem.)

Governor HOFFMAN has squarely, manfully and intelligently set his face against the raid of the thieves and plunderers who infest the Capital, inside and outside the halls of legislation at Albany. He must be sustained. The struggle is by no means over. The Republicans, being in a majority, are responsible for the original passage of bills; but they have not the power to pass them over a Democratic Governor's veto, and Democratic Senators and Assemblymen must become the responsible parties if they are so passed. We know we speak the sentiment of the Democratic masses when we warn Democratic members of the Legislature against lending themselves to any such consummation. Governor HOFFMAN must be sustained, and every man who votes to override his most righteous vetoes votes his name upon a black list that will confront him for all future time. We utter this truth in advance, and without reference to any individual Senator or Assemblyman; and if any Senator or Assemblyman chooses to go upon the rotten record it covers, he writes himself down there by his own hand and voice. No Democratic Senator or Assemblyman has any right to vote for the passage of schemes of plunder over Governor HOFFMAN's veto, and expect either countenance or support from his Democratic constituents or the Press which speaks for them. Party integrity and public policy alike demand that Governor HOFFMAN shall be sustained.

Secretary Boutwell's Financial Policy.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

Secretary BOUTWELL will probably soon announce a decided financial policy, and it is rumored that his first move will be to diminish the useless accumulation of gold in the National Treasury. Meanwhile there are scores of gentlemen, each one of whom believes that he has a scheme which is the true panacea for our national financial ills, and not only the Secretary of the Treasury, but Congressmen and correspondents are terribly annoyed by having to hear these schemes explained. Some of the New-Yorkers, by the way, are almost as doleful as SPRAGUE, and they clamorously urge the diminution of the National Gold Board as the only way for relieving their pecuniary distresses.

INDIANS IN ALASKA.

Official Report of General Jefferson C. Davis.

General JEFFERSON C. DAVIS, commanding in Alaska, has sent to General HALLECK the following report of the recent troubles with the Indians in his Department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA,
SITKA, Alaska, March 9, 1869.

GENERAL: For the information of the General commanding the division, I have the honor to submit a short report of Indian troubles in this Department since my last communication on that subject in January last. On the 28th of December last, a couple of white men, named MAAGER and WALKER, left Sitka in a small boat on a trading expedition in Chatham Straits. About one week after their departure the difficulty with the Chilcot Chief and a few of his followers occurred at this place, as heretofore reported. It appears that during this difficulty a party of eight Kake Indians were at the Sitka village, and one of them was shot by a sentinel while attempting to escape from the village in a canoe, contrary to orders and an understanding with the peaceable portion of the Indians. The party thus attempting to escape were run down by small boats from the *Saginaw* and the revenue cutter *Reliance*, and brought back. As they were unarmed, they were permitted to go about their business. They remained some days among the Sitkas, and after the Chilcot Chief was restored to liberty it is reported they tried to get him to join them in a general fight against the whites. From the best information I can get he declined to do so. They then left for their homes, and *en route* murdered MAAGER and WALKER in the most brutal manner. In a few days the Sitka Chief learned of it and reported the facts to me. A party of Indians were at once dispatched for the bodies, which were brought to this place. As soon as the *Saginaw* could be got ready, I started for the Kake Country. We left Sitka about the 18th ult., and after taking in sufficient fuel at Koutsnow to last a few days, we proceeded to Kou Island. I had determined upon my arrival there to demand the surrender of the murderers. If this was not complied with, I then intended to seize a few of their Chiefs as hostages till they were given up. Upon reaching the first village, we soon discovered that the Indians had all left, except a small party known as the Thickshanny family, who are quite well civilized, and have been known for some years past to be very friendly to the whites, and having almost lost their identity with the Kake Indians. From these friendly Indians I learned more of the particulars of the murder and the perpetrators. They reported the whole party who committed the murder as very bad Indians, but that two of them committed the deed; the others were only accessories. After committing the murder they all returned to their villages, and stated what they had done. This threw the whole tribe into a state of excitement, and they stampeded, in anticipation of our vengeance. Nothing was left to be done except to burn their villages, which I ordered to be done. Their villages, containing in all twenty-nine houses, were destroyed. One house was left to the Thickshanny family, and the property they claimed as belonging to them. Quite a number of canoes were also destroyed. Where the Indians fled to we were unable to ascertain. Want of fuel prevented us from prolonging the search. On the 18th we returned to Koutsnow, and spent four or five days in digging for coal. We reached Sitka on the 23d.

Information received through Indian sources, indicates that the Kakes are very much frightened at the summary manner in which they have been dealt with, and I think they will give up the murderers if they can be found. The Kakes are a very bad tribe of Indians, and have killed a number of white people during the past few years. I can learn of no instance in which they have been punished for their misdeeds. All the neighboring Indians condemn the Kakes.

The *Saginaw* will leave here again in a few days to look after them again, and I think they will soon be brought to terms. If the murderers are caught I shall execute them. The tribe will then be informed that they can have peace on the condition of behaving themselves. I do not anticipate much difficulty in bringing the trouble to a close. I can see no ground for any serious outbreak. I feel master of the situation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Brevet Major-General J. B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

ANNEXATION.

Nova Scotia and the United States—Letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The Washington *Chronicle* publishes the letter of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER to the Committee of the Nova Scotia League, in reply to their communication requesting his views on annexation. The letter is very long, filling eleven columns, and gives very fully his views of the benefits to be derived from the annexation of Nova Scotia to this country. The letter closes as follows:

And now, my friends, having endeavored to convince you that your true and permanent interests require your annexation to the United States, great will be our delight if your people should concur with us on this momentous question. But should it be determined otherwise, we would relinquish this cherished desire with the deepest regret. We must then turn our eyes, more directly, to Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, &c. The people of all these countries most earnestly desire annexation to the United States. We do not think of force in any of these cases, or of violating any principle of justice or of international law. They are all coming as rapidly as we could wish, and we are preparing to receive them into our Union. Mexico we always supposed to be the richest silver mining country in the world, until the recent discoveries in Nevada. But the northern provinces of Mexico, containing the richest silver mines of that country, are rendered almost non-productive by the hostile incursions of the Apaches and Comanches. Indeed, all Mexico is in a revolutionary condition, and labor is entirely disorganized. There is no remedy for this evil, except annexation. Then the prosperity of Mexico will recommence and go on with renewed vigor. Under American rule the silver mines of Mexico might be made to produce at least $60,000,000 per annum, and she would supply us most abundantly with the raw materials for manufactures. The same remarks will apply with almost equal force to Central America, Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, &c. These countries contain now a population of 14,000,000, which would rapidly increase after annexation. Yet, valuable as these regions would be to us, these people are not, like you, of our kindred race, blood and language.

And now this long letter must be brought to a close. It is my sincere hope that, in any contingency, you may pass successfully through all your troubles. That an overruling Providence may guide your counsels, and, in deciding this momentous question, conduct you to wise and just conclusions.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
R. J. WALKER.

Senator Chandler in Canada.

From the Toronto Leader, April 22.

In the House of Commons yesterday MR. GALT gave notice that, on Friday next, he would move for papers relating to the cost incurred in defending the frontier in 1865 and 1866 and the subsequent expenses of a similar nature arising out of threatened Fenian invasion, as constituting a claim for indemnity against the United States. He said his object in making the motion was to give members an opportunity of speaking upon the subject and of giving expression to their views upon the proceedings in the United States Senate the other day, in which MR. CHANDLER made such a foolish exhibition of himself.

We regret that MR. GALT has put this notice on the paper. The connection of the subject with MR. CHANDLER's chronic Anglo-phobia gives it an appearance of levity. It may be true that the United States Senate is not as friendly disposed to Great Britain and Canada as it might be. We have nothing to complain of in the way in which it treated the crazed Senator from Michigan. No one can prevent a man who is so disposed from making an ass of himself. MR. CHANDLER exhibited himself in this capacity at full length. But the Senate gave him no backing; and it would be unseemly of our Parliament to appear so irritable as to begin to bluster about indemnity because of anything a foolish Senator may have said. We hope MR. GALT will let the matter drop. Its discussion in Parliament will not be likely to lead to any good.

Official Vote of Connecticut.

Below we give the official statement by counties of the vote for Governor in Connecticut, as announced by the Board of Canvassers. The vote of Salisbury is included in the returns, which reduces Governor JEWELL's majority to 411. Scattering votes for Governor were cast as as follows: J. E. English, J. English, John Hooker, Calvin Day, Francis Gillette, James English and Charles Parker. The following is the statement:

	1868.		1869.	
	Jewell.	English.	Jewell.	English.
Hartford County	9657	10217	9066	9167
New-Haven County	10090	12868	9896	11286
New-London County	6230	5629	5664	4710
Fairfield County	7531	6869	7509	7961
Litchfield County	4675	5583	4486	5059
Middlesex County	3252	3168	4094	2798
Windham County	4029	2640	3525	2167
Tolland County	2611	2126	2409	1836
Total	48777	50641	45493	45082

Jewell's majority, 411.

White Pine Wildcats.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 30.

The curbstone miners of Montgomery and California streets are developing White Pine at a rapid rate. Up to Monday 193 companies had been incorporated for that district, with a nominal capital of $250,000,000. How much progress is made in selling stock there is no means of ascertaining. The nominal value of that offered is equal to one-fourth the total gold and silver product of the Pacific slope for twenty-one years. The whole State of Nevada is not producing bullion to the amount of one-tenth the nominal capital named in a year. But the stock is offered at from $1 to $10 on the hundred, and that leaves a considerable margin for profit and loss.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

The St. Louis Banquet in His Honor—His Speech—Remarks of General Custer.

Many prominent gentlemen in St. Louis recently tendered Major-General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD a complimentary banquet upon the occasion of his return there to assume command of the Department of Missouri. The dinner took place on Saturday evening last. MR. WM. M. MCPHERSON presided, and after eulogizing General SCHOFIELD's services in the field and as Secretary of War, proposed his health. When the cheering with which the toast was received had subsided, General SCHOFIELD said:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot express my high appreciation of this mark of your friendship and esteem. You have alluded, Mr. Chairman, in kind and flattering terms, to my associations with you here in Missouri, in the early years of the late war, when we all worked together in the great cause which was nearest to the hearts of all, and I am proud to believe, as you have said, that after I was separated from you to share the fortunes of others engaged upon other fields in the same great cause, amid your own cares and labors here I was not entirely forgotten. But what gives me the greatest pleasure in this social reunion, is the memory of the trials that we all endured together here in Missouri. Those were days of great anxiety, days of doubt as to men and as to measures. We all worked together according to our best judgment, though with much difference of opinion, to accomplish as well as we could the great object that was nearest our hearts. We now know that in the main we were right, and we also know that if in anything we were wrong, the purity and the patriotism of our motives are no longer questioned. From my heart I thank you, my friends, for this cordial greeting.

SPEECH OF GENERAL CUSTER.

Speeches were also made by Mayor COLE, of St. Louis; General C. B. FISK, General CUSTER, and others. General CUSTER said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I will not make the mistake of supposing that you expect a speech from a cavalryman, and I will only say it gives me great pleasure to unite with the citizens of St. Louis and my brother officers here in attending the reception, and doing honor to one who has rendered his name illustrious in peace as well as in war. There is another reason why it gives me peculiar pleasure to be present here this evening. Some gentlemen who have spoken have referred to the time when they commenced their relations with General SCHOFIELD; none of them date back so far as my own. I can go back to the time when he occupied the relation of tutor to me. It was when we were at West Point; he was my tutor for some two years. There are none who watched his upward and onward course more than myself; and when I see him return to this Department as Commander of the Department, it gives me additional pleasure to welcome him as the Department Commander and as my former tutor.

On the proposition of the President, the proceedings were brought to a close by the company rising and drinking in silence to the memory of General NATHANIEL LYON.

The Presidency of Harvard College.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 22.

The decision of the overseers of Harvard College by a close vote to refer the nomination of MR. ELIOT back to the corporation, was no doubt unexpected to all parties. We infer, however, that this result does not necessarily point to a different nomination, as it is understood that among those who voted for a reconsideration of the subject by the nominating body were some who, if the direct question had come up, would have voted to confirm the nomination of MR. ELIOT.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon, Still Lives.

HERALD OFFICE, PLANO, Ill., April 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

I am not a Spiritualist, but now communicate to you, that having seen a statement in your valuable paper that I had died on the 25th ultimo, I write to request that you correct that statement, if practicable.

By so doing you will relieve the fears of many of my friends and much oblige, still in the flesh,
Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH SMITH.

POLITICAL.

Colonel JOSEPH SEGAR has announced himself as a candidate for Congressman at large from Virginia. He advises the people to proceed cheerfully to the work of reconstruction under the laws of Congress.

The Cleveland *Leader* complains that Ohio has not received a single first-class foreign appointment, though it is the third State in the Union in population and size, and it thinks that Secretary FISH looks at the matter too much from the New-York point of view. Ohio has received the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Secretary of Washington Territory, two Governors, two Ministers Resident and six Consuls.

The recent State Temperance Convention at Crestline, Ohio, resolved to enter actively into political affairs, and to hold a convention in Columbus next Fall to nominate candidates for State officers. The radical temperance men of Maine are looking in the same direction, and will probably hold a State Convention in Portland prior to the political Conventions. A National Convention is also to be called soon.

A Lexington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* speaks of JUBAL EARLY's visit to that town and says: "But some of us who used to 'follow his feather' are disappointed to find him clad in a neat suit of black, and to miss the old white hat and gray coat, which we had come to regard as a part of the man. He talks very freely about the war and the present state of things in the country, and is the same inflexible Virginian he has ever proven himself. Loving his native State with almost idolatrous devotion, he has a smile for her humblest son who has been true to her, and an unmitigated contempt for those who are willing to betray her for the sake of place. All honor to the unflinching patriotism of the old hero."

C. C. CROWE, of Alabama, who has been appointed and confirmed as Governor of New-Mexico, has worked hard for the success of reconstruction, and in doing so incurred the bitter hatred of his former friends. During last Summer, while he was canvassing Alabama as Presidential elector at large, his family were denied the privilege of purchasing provisions and medicines in the town where they resided, and only procured necessaries of life by the intervention of neighbors.

A Washington letter-writer reports that recently an Ohio Congressman received a petition, signed by three hundred persons, asking the appointment of a woman as Postmaster, and three days later had received twenty-five confidential letters from the signers, informing him that she was not fit for the place, and that they had not the courage to refuse to sign her papers.

The De Kalb Grand Jury presented the last Georgia Legislature for reckless extravagance in voting themselves $9 a day.

Large Sale of Paintings.

The auction sale of MR. M. KNOEDLER's collection of paintings by native and foreign artists, which was commenced on Thursday evening at Miner & Barker's art gallery, No. 845 Broadway, was terminated on Friday evening. The bidding was not very animated, although the attendance embraced numerous connoisseurs in art. Many of the paintings went at a sacrifice. Among the prominent bidders and buyers were Messrs. Richards, Barlow, Stewart, Wheeler, Burr, Warner and others. A picture by Vernet, (Le Comte de Paris,) entitled the "Princess of Morocco," was regarded as the *chef d'œuvre* of the collection, and brought $1,500, Mr. Sanford being the purchaser. The same gentleman also obtained an "Andreas Achenbach"—a storm scene near Naples—the property of a private citizen, for $1,500. It was originally sold for $3,000. The following is a list of pieces: The "Load of Hay," P. Ferrand, Paris, $20, Mr. Stewart; "Italian Women," J. Raymond, Paris, $65; "Brick-kiln, near Boston," A. Fuller, Boston, $27 50, Mr. Stewart; "Grandma is Coming," F. Strobel, Haalem, $30, Mr. Barlow; "Landscape, with Sheep," Liaste, Antwerp, $82 50, Mr. Wheeler; "Stable Interior," D. Lockhorst, Antwerp, $45, Mr. Wheeler; "The Little Bird Catcher," C. Lorek, Dusseldorf, $120, Mr. Stewart; "Coast View," Masin, Paris, $15; "Swiss Lake View," R. Heck, Munich, $162 50; "Shakespeare at the Court of Elizabeth," E. Noterman, Paris, $80, Mr. Richards; "Fancy Head," Ovivier Stone, New-York, $225, Mr. Hazeltine; "Landscape, with Cattle," J. B. Ton, Bruxelles, $225, Mr. R. D. Burr, of Buffalo; "The Miller," J. Auprey, Paris, $120, Mr. Stewart; "Lake of Lucerne," J. Rofpalen, Bruxelles, $300, Mr. Schlesinger; "Progress of Civilization," E. Bosch, Dusseldorf, $175, Mr. Marbury; "Dance in the Kitchen," J. W. Edmonds, New-York, $300, Mr. Miller, of Fifth-avenue; "The Coming Rain," F. Comte Calix, Paris, $350, Mr. Stuart; "The Romance," E. Beranger, Paris, $350, Mr. Burr; "The Journal," G. de Jonghe, Paris, $300, Mr. Parsons; "Scenery in Wales," Professor Gude, Carlsruhe, $350, Mr. Kensett; "Landscape," J. F. Kensett, New-York, $380, Mr. Williams; "Boy Burning the Whip," Edward Frere, Paris, $375, Mr. Burr; "Summer Afternoon, Farmington River," J. M. Hart, New-York, $130, Mr. Burr; "The Professor's Daughter," A. Siegert, Dusseldorf, $590, Mr. Poudir; "The Pastor's Home," R. Heck, Munich, $275, Mr. Warner; "Morning Derams," B. Zuber, Paris, $375, Mr. Haseltine; "Fontainbleau," Paul Weber, Darmstadt, $300, Mr. Haseltine.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1869.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes have by resolution declared the Ex-Queen ISABELLA and her children forever excluded from the throne of Spain.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes for the promotion of general education.

In France the Corps Legislatif has adopted the budget presented by the Finance Minister.

A deputation of philanthropists desirous of affording aid to soldiers wounded in battle had an interview with the King of Prussia on Friday. His Majesty heartily commended their humane ideas, but thought the object of the association was a distant one; thereby intimating his opinion that an European war was not a probable contingency.

At the opening of the sessions of the Hungarian Diet, FRANCIS JOSEPH made a very pacific speech. He said the internal reforms of the country required the concentration of the entire power of the nation, and the good sense and moderation of the people.

Mr. HUGH BRADSHAW, a well-known Irish Magistrate, has been shot in Tipperary.

In the Austrian Reichrath the Primary School law has passed, in spite of vehement protests from the Polish and Tyrolese Representatives.

A Commission, appointed to examine the Penal Code in Italy, have unanimously agreed in recommending the abolition of Capital punishment.

The Danes appear to be terribly huffed over the miscarriage of the negotiations for the sale of the West India Islands to the Government of the United States. It is said that Count RAASLAFF will be obliged to resign if the bargain is not finally completed.

CUBA.

A Spanish transport with one thousand soldiers arrived at Havana yesterday, to reinforce the Cuban armies.

The forts were being strengthened and the garrisons reinforced in anticipation of possible complications arising from the recent imbroglio with the Spanish officials at Havana relative to outrages committed upon British vessels.

GENERAL.

The trunk containing the bonds, notes, &c., which were stolen from I. E. LEIGHTON, of Bangor, Me., about two weeks since, was returned on Tuesday morning, and left upon the door-step. It was returned strictly in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, all the money, some $250, being taken, and the remaining contents of the trunk being undisturbed.

The distillery of JOHN SEAMAN, at Seamanville, Ohio, was seized on Friday.

Two carriage-shops and other business at Amesbury, Mass., owned and occupied by JACOB R. HUNTINGTON, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss about $15,000.

Dr. GEORGE W. HOWELL committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the bath-room at his residence in Brown-street, Philadelphia. He was laboring under a depression of spirits caused by pecuniary difficulties. He leaves a wife and daughter.

On Wednesday the troops on the Plains near Fort Laramie, in pursuit of marauding Indians, were delayed by snow-storms.

The travel overland is increasing daily. A heavy Canadian emigration is steadily setting toward Nebraska.

A Committee has been appointed by the Buffalo Board of Trade to attend the Convention to be held at Chicago for ascertaining the methods of reducing the cost of transportation from the West to the seaboard.

The semi-centennial of Odd Fellowship will be celebrated in Philadelphia on Monday.

The Tenth Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore commences to-day.

The floods in Canada appear to be rapidly subsiding.

The residence of WILLIAM A. HURSTED, between Glenville and Greenwich, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The fire was caused qy a defective flue. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

The damage to the tracks of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, caused by high water, has been repaired and through trains are running again as usual.

Hon. JOHN PURDUE, of Indiana, proposes to devote $150,000 of his private fortune to the use of the Agricultural College of that State, provided the college be hereafter designated the "Purdue University."

CAIN NORRIS, the young negro arrested at Chambersburg, Penn., about a month since, charged with ravishing three white girls, was on Friday convicted and sentenced to thirty-five years in the Penitentiary. The trial lasted three hours, and the jury convicted without leaving the box.

Twenty-seven cases were disposed of yesterday by Justice DOWLING, at Special Sessions, but none of them were of unusual importance to the public.

One day last week Mrs. HYMAN F. STYLES, of Kingston, N. Y., left her residence and attempted suicide by severing a number of arteries in her arm. She was discovered by her friends lying on the roadside in a dying condition, but she is said to be recovering. In a note of explanation which she left at home she said that she was "tired of life, and wanted to go to Heaven."

CHARLES SWIFT, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, and guardian of the missing banker JEWETT, states that no tidings have been received of him. He also states that JEWETT's father was in the habit of absenting himself three weeks at a time, always turning up all right. He says JEWETT did not have $80,000.

President GRANT and Mrs. GRANT left Washington yesterday morning for Laurel, Md., to spend a day with Mrs. SHARPE, Mrs. GRANT's sister.

A meeting is called in Philadelphia for Thursday night next of all those who are opposed to "the persistent, active and publicly announced efforts of the 'Free Trade League' in New-York to throw open our American market to the European manufacturer, by decreasing or removing the present inadequate protection to domestic industry."

Ex-Governor WISE, of Virginia, who has been dangerously ill for some days, is considered much better.

The officers of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society, of Philadelphia, received by express, on Thursday, between four and five hundred thousand dollars, recently stolen from them, chiefly in railroad, city and Government registered securities. The package was sent from Boston, and it was marked $20 in value, consequently it did not attract the attention of the clerk at the express office, and the bearer of it was not noticed so particularly as to enable the clerk to identify him.

In Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., two remarkable events have transpired which have created a great deal of excitement in the locality. On Monday last a boy of 12, named HARRIS, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn; and on the same day a son of Colonel TANNEY was found hanging in a similar manner.

The woman, JOSEPHINE BROWN, who has been acquitted of the charge of murdering ANGIE STEWART, her adopted child, states that her husband had made a confession of the crime, and that it is now in the possession of her mother, Mrs. LYDIA FOX, West Granby, Conn.

On the trial of WICKLIFF, the State Auditor of Louisiana, at New-Orleans, he has been acquitted on the first indictment; but the trial on the second will proceed to-morrow.

The body of Miss SOPHIA HOWE, who so mysteriously disappeared from Springfield, Mass., last Winter, was found on Friday in a pond about two miles from that city, where she is supposed to have wandered in a fit of temporary insanity, and perished by drowning.

The Governor of Maryland has signed and sent to the Sheriff of Frederick County a warrant for the execution of GEORGE TRUMAN, colored, convicted of murder in the first degree at the last term of the Circuit Court for Frederick County. The 28th of May has been fixed for his execution.

Among the victims of the recent fire in the gold mines of Nevada was Mr. JONATHAN JONES, born at Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y.; single, aged 32 years. He has a father, brothers and sisters in this State.

General CAPRON, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has been notified that the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest will hold an exhibition at Cincinnati on the 3d of August, when the wool-growers of the Union are invited to attend with samples of their fleeces.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has under consideration the establishment of a number of Post Offices for the convenience of visitors at the principal watering places which do not now enjoy postal facilities.

The wounded of the Long Island Railroad disaster of Friday are improving, and have, with the exception of five, all returned to Brooklyn and New-York. The bodies of Mr. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Mrs. PRAY and her son, will be buried to-day at Green-Wood, from the Washington-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn; Mr. VAN NOSTRAND will be interred at Jamaica, and the infant, JENNIE ADAMS, at Willow Tree.

Yesterday afternoon, a youthful German named EMIL BUTTS, dwelling at No. 15 New Chambers-street, quarreled with a resident of the same house, named THOMAS HUGHES, and concluded the difficulty by shooting his opponent dead on the spot. He was arrested immediately afterward by a police officer, who conveyed him to the Oak-street Station-house, where he was locked up in a cell. He declares that HUGHES, who was a man of superior strength, had threatened him with great violence, and that he killed him simply in self-defence.

The Westchester County Teachers' Association, which has been advertised to assemble at the Board of Education Rooms on several successive Saturdays, yesterday included, has failed to meet, doubtless owing to some satisfactory reasons not yet disclosed.

Cotton was quiet on Saturday at drooping prices. Flour and Wheat were about steady, but not active. Corn and Oats were in more demand and dearer. Provisions were quiet; Pork and Lard heavy. A lighter movement was noted in Petroleum and Naval Stores, the former at easier rates, as also Spirits Turpentine. Sugars were in more demand but rather cheaper. Coffee was in brisk request and buoyant. Molasses attracted more attention. Freights were very dull.

The Quakers and the Indians.

Narrowed down to its actual limits, the Indian question no longer remains a grave one, whether we look at it in the light of war or charity; but there is no doubt that it is cheaper to support them as paupers than to subdue them as enemies—always provided we can secure the honest disposition of the charity funds. We believe, that the Quakers who have been appointed as Indian Agents will accomplish this, and that, consequently, we shall have a peaceful and cheap administration of Indian affairs in all the districts except those which lie upon the great thoroughfares of travel and emigration. Here we fear that Quaker honesty and influence will be powerless to avert conflict between the Indians and the white settlers as long as the Indians remain in these localities.

The observant student of the late Indian war just concluded in Kansas and Colorado will have observed that the seat of war was confined to the valleys of the Kansas and Platte Rivers, and that the belligerent Indians were composed of the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches, numbering in all, according to the latest census, 18,800 souls. To the south of the tribes living on the line of emigration and the great routes of travel to the west are ten other tribes numbering 67,636 souls. To the north of them are twenty-nine other tribes, with a population of 54,126. These thirty-nine tribes, besides the other 175,000 of our Indian population, have been and are still peaceably inclined, and, secure in reservations apart from the routes of emigration and uncoveted by emigrants, they are content to draw their annuities and not their bows. The trouble has been wholly with the five tribes whose reservations are in Kansas and Colorado, and whose war-path runs parallel with the Pacific Railroads. These reservations the white men want and will have, and unless the Indians are moved further south the Quaker agents, with all their honesty and prayers, will be powerless to prevent conflict between the settlers and Indians.

If the reservations of the Colorado and Kansas tribes are changed, there is no good reason why the mild rule of the Quakers should not be successful and lead eventually—if a second Administration is wise enough to continue it—to the absorption and civilization of the tribes, as they now exist, in something of the same way that the Six Nations in this State were, and as the Cherokees are, rapidly being absorbed and civilized. The most enlightened and peaceful, as well as most numerous, tribe in this country at this time is the one with which the civilizing influences have been combined with the removal, as suggested, of the Indians from contact with their natural enemies, the settlers. The Cherokees now number 14,000 souls. Their educators were the Jesuits, not the Quakers; but the civilizing influence of the latter is not less than that of the former. The Jesuit missionaries appeared in Cherokee Georgia long before the settlers in East Tennessee and Southern Georgia had penetrated to the mountain district where they were located. It was the Jesuits who really formed their alphabet and framed their written laws. But, in 1836-7, the Georgia and East Tennessee settlers heard that there was gold in the mountains of Cherokee Georgia, and the tide of emigration set in that direction, as it now sets toward Colorado and Kansas. Conflicts between individual settlers became frequent; assassinations were numerous; at length the Georgia militia was ordered into the Cherokee reservation, and a serious conflict would have ensued had not a new missionary appeared on the scene in the person of Major-General WINFIELD SCOTT. He brought out the Cherokee nation, bundled them off to beyond the Mississippi River, and gave the new gold region up to the speculators, who disposed of it in a grand lottery scheme. The settlers have not yet envied the Cherokees their new possessions, and they have ever since been peaceful and loyal.

We have now the same problem to solve once more. We have the Cherokees repeated in the five tribes of Colorado and Kansas; the Jesuits exist again in the newly-appointed Quaker agents; the old settlers figure again as westward-bound emigrants; and as a consequence the old conflict in a severer form has ensued. Have we also not a Winfield Scott and PHIL. SHERIDAN; and are there not numerous reservations remote from our traveled routes to which the Indians can be sent?

Affairs in Spain—A Monarchy or a Republic.

We are not surprised to learn that an informal meeting of the majority in the Spanish Cortes, convened with a view to the selection of one of the numerous candidates for the throne, has broken up without result. Marshal SERRANO went so far as to say that the Duc DE MONTPENSIER and a Republic were the only possible alternatives, but the meeting seems to have taken a different view of the matter, and declined to commit itself to either. General PRIM, it is rumored, has given fresh grounds for the supposition that if no King can be obtained, he would not be unwilling to cast in his lot with the Republicans on condition of his being made President, but as he has always been credited with considerable patriotism of this nature, there is nothing very startling in the intelligence. The fact is that the existing deadlock in Spain has now become absolutely unendurable, and that vigorous action of some kind cannot be much longer deferred. On the one hand, the Spaniards are embarrassed by the multiplicity of candidates placed before them, and on the other, no Princeling unattached, who possesses the requirements for the position, can quite convince himself—or his parents and guardians—of the stability of the new order of things. Steady-going, experienced occupants of safe and easy thrones hesitate to expose their younger sons and nephews to the risks attendant upon a life-long struggle in defence of a throne against Carlists, Isabellinos, Republicans and ecclesiastics—all united in hostility to the obnoxious monarch, but each assailing him from a different point of attack. Italy, England and Portugal have in vain been applied to for a King. The Dukes of EDINBURGH and AOSTA have both been brought up in the traditions of liberal monarchy, and Dom FERNANDO, of Portugal, unites considerable experience in State affairs with that qualification. But public opinion in England was so promptly and decisively expressed against the country being in any way involved in Spanish affairs that the name of the Duke of EDINBURGH soon disappeared from the lists, and was soon followed by that of the Duke of AOSTA, for similar reasons. The refusal of Dom FERNANDO was given without an hour's hesitation. The Duc DE MONTPENSIER seems, for some reason, at the last moment, to have hopelessly lost his chances of the throne which he undoubtedly coveted and labored for. As for the two fresh candidates whose names were mentioned by a recent cable dispatch, we can scarcely suppose that they are either seriously supported by any party, or nominated with their own consent. With regard to Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, of Prussia, France would certainly resent the Prussian "dictation" and "insult" implied in his selection, and the Prussian Government is far too wary to expose Prussian prestige to the blow which Napoleon might inflict upon it by suddenly throwing his weight into the scale against the Prussian nominee. The Duke of LUXEMBOURG, second son of the King of Holland, is only eighteen years old—barely the age fixed by the new Constitution for the majority of the heir to the monarchy—and Spain requires something more than a boy for the founder of her new dynasty.

As far as can be judged, it seems mere folly for the Spaniards to pursue this fruitless pursuit of a monarch any longer. Their throne was morally degraded by its last occupant; and each successive refusal with which they meet serves still further to diminish its traditional dignity. They seek a constitutional monarch, without having given proof of their own capacity for self-government, or offering a reasonable prospect of permanence in his tenure of the throne. They offer their monarch a position in which he would have little power to exercise for good, however capable and desirous he might be of so doing, and which would yet expose him to anxiety and responsibility, and would also entail upon him the risk of loss of reputation, ridicule, and even of personal danger. Their failure to persuade any one who could command the assent of the nation at large to accept such a position is easily intelligible, while the unseemly bickerings between the partisans of candidates who are manifestly unfit can only serve to lower the national character and injure the material prospects of the country. The best thing the Spaniards could now do would be to abandon their present wild-goose chase, and to set to work in earnest, with the existing machinery of Government, to enforce practically the great liberal principles embodied in their new Constitution, to raise the credit and develop the resources of their country, and to demonstrate to the world the stability of their political resolves and the steadfastness of their patriotism against foreign intrigue. If they should then desire to recur to their traditional form of government, they would, doubtless, experience no difficulty in persuading some member of an existing royal dynasty who would do credit to the throne, as well as service to the country, to accept it. But in the present state of affairs, they are simply wasting time and running needless risks of anarchy or a relapse into arbitrary government.

The Long Island Railroad Slaughter.

The distressing calamity on the Long Island Railroad, the news of which yesterday shocked the town, ought not to pass out of recollection, as a score or more of others have within the past few years, without inciting the Legislature to active measures for the prevention of so fearful a catastrophe in future.

In advance of the examination which is to be made by the authorities in regard to the causes of this disaster, it perhaps would be improper to condemn the railroad for allowing so grievous an accident to occur. That it was, however, within the power of the Company to have avoided it, will not be questioned. If the train was thrown off the track in consequence of the breaking of a rail, as has been pretty generally asserted, could not all danger from such a source have been obviated by a proper inspection of the track? On some of the safest and best-conducted railroads it is made the duty of men appointed for this special service to examine every rail of the division of the road on which they are stationed, immediately after the passage of every train. By this means defects are discovered and at once remedied. No plan could be more proper and more simple. But no question of expense should be considered for a moment in connection with what would inure to the safety of the lives of passengers.

As there are railroads of which, in former years at least, the Long Island has been a forcible illustration, where the safety of the public has been made subordinate to the dividends of the stockholders, the Legislature can only bring to the attention of their directors the respective rights of themselves and their patrons, by prescribing the details of management in regard to all points which bear upon the safe conduct of travelers. If laws of this sort were passed and strictly enforced, we should be seldom appalled by an occurrence of the sort which happened on the Long Island Railroad last Friday.

We trust that the lesson which this matter so forcibly teaches may not be lost upon our lawmakers, who alone are clothed with the power to prevent the recurrence of these periodical railway slaughters.

The Police and the Street Beggars.

It is very hard to refuse a penny to a barefooted child or a weak woman with a half-starved infant at the breast; and it is a great deal more painful to advise any charitable reader to remain deaf to the entreaties of the street beggars; but the system is so extravagant and vicious that we are tempted thus to enter our solemn protest against individual or indiscriminate charity.

It is indiscrimate, and consequently indiscreet and ill-judged, because it is individual charity. It is utterly impossible for a man in business or a lady in charge of a household to know in every case to whom to give in alms. In fact, nine-tenths of the charitably inclined give money to beggars without thought as to their deserts or necessities, or as to the probable disposition of the contribution by the receiver.

It is this ill-advised liberality that keeps our streets so full of street beggars; it has made begging a profitable profession, and organized this species of imposition. The street beggars of New-York have a language or a slang of their own; they have tricks and schemes which they teach to each other for a consideration. The City is laid out into districts, and in the domain—sometimes rich, sometimes poor—of one beggar the other strictly honest professionals in good standing do not intrude. Naturally, individuals cannot know these persons, and thus protect themselves against them. The Police know them, and ought, but do not protect the public from their impositions. Occasionally some individual, happening to observe some of their tricks, exposes them in the papers, and warns the public against them; but the Police seldom or never either expose the imposition or arrest the impostor. We have a right to expect protection from the Police in this regard, and the method it seems to us is a very simple one.

A gentleman walking down Broadway one day last week, when about to give a few pence to a beggar woman who frequents that thoroughfare, was advised by a policeman with whom he was acquainted not to "throw his money away on a common drunkard." On asking and receiving an explanation which at once established the woman's character, or rather the lack of it, the gentleman asked the policeman why he did not arrest the woman. He had no orders to do so. "Certainly," said the gentleman, "if you are justified in warning the public against this imposition, you are justified in arresting the impostor. Imposition is crime; hence the impostor is a criminal. Instead of attempting to warn a few of the public who are objects of this crime, why don't you arrest the criminal?" The gruff reply about "knowing his duty," caused the gentleman to "move on."

The Chief of Police becoming cognizant, in the performance of his duty, of the disreputable and even dangerous character of a house, feels himself justified in placing a policeman with a lantern in front of it to warn persons not to enter, but does not consider it his duty to break up the house as a disorderly establishment, and send the inmates to Blackwell's Island as disreputable characters. There is an entire row of such houses in an otherwise pleasant neighborhood in Twenty-sixth-street, well known and unfavorably to the Police; but they are never disturbed except on the complaint of some wretch who has been robbed. There are hundreds of gambling houses known to the Police as existing without license and against the provisions of the law, but they are never entered save on complaint of some swindled dupe. Mayor HALL becoming aware of swindles daily perpetrated on the countrymen visiting this City, feels justified in publicly warning them against particular houses bearing peculiar designations, but does not feel authorized to summarily close the swindling houses. The Police know that four-fifths of the street beggars of New-York are small, but nevertheless absolute impostors; still they fail to do their duty to the swindled public whom they are supposed to serve, by arresting the impostor and exposing the imposition.

One would suppose, from reading the numerous accounts of bogus charitable associations, that swindling in the name of charity was not confined to individual efforts. The exposition of the Greenwich Ragged School and the bogus Howard Association would seem to justify the charitable in declining to give to associations; but nevertheless the most judicious method of dispensing alms is through the established associations. Only a percentage of the gift, it is true, reaches the needy, but that percentage, generally, is certain of reaching the deserving. There are numbers of great and good charities in this City, such as the "Children's Aid Society," "Seamen's Friends' Association," and others, worthy of the liberal support of all.

Spiritual Photographs.

The photographic case of MUMLER, which has been exciting such interest during the past week, is likely to bother every one who attempts to settle it off-hand upon preconceived notions of what is, and what is not possible. The "things in Heaven and Earth" that are yet beyond our philosophy are many—and from the constant advances in knowledge, and the scientific classification of them, (which, it must be remembered, proceeds very much more slowly than the mere accumulation of facts,) we may well believe that the *unknown and knowable* are vastly more than the *known*.

The mere fact that a skillful photographer can produce the so-called "spiritual photographs" by regular scientific methods, as was lately done by ROCKWOOD, proves no more than do the spectral illusions of plate glass recently so popular in our theatres. Scientific ghosts are a fact undoubtedly; but that does not disprove the alleged appearance of disembodied spirits. If Judge EDMONDS should say I saw John Doe strike Richard Roe, we should all believe him. When he says, "I saw the apparition of a late associate," are we to disbelieve? Not his veracity, certainly; but, perhaps, his power to distinguish an external from an internal impression upon his sight may be doubted.

But the testimony is not solitary. It is multitudinous and concurrent. Skeptical strangers recognize the counterfeit presentment of deceased friends upon the plate before which only a living body visibly sat. What is to be thought about it: what believed?

Our impression is, that the result of this trial will be practically *nil*. It is held next to impossible to prove a negative: it will be unusually difficult when many persons swear to a positive assertion. If MUMLER be convicted of fraud, his co-believers will lose no whit of faith. If he be acquitted, it will be in many minds a simple case of "not proven." Certainly, in view of the world's past history and its present progress, it is not the part of wisdom to believe in appearances, or to disbelieve in what we cannot yet understand. Those are both the resources of thoughtlessness and folly.

If "these things are so," Time will prove them and—*Nous verrons.*

Reconstruction for the House of Lords.

There are signs at last of a serious attempt to reform the Upper House of the British Parliament from within. Earl RUSSELL has introduced a bill authorizing the creation of Life Peerages, to be bestowed upon statesmen of eminence either at home or in the colonies, great lawyers, successful Generals, experienced officials, or in fact on anybody who in any way would contribute to the business efficiency or debating power of the Upper Chamber. The question, as our readers may recollect, was mooted some ten years or so ago, when a Liberal Government bestowed a peerage for life, without remainder to his heirs, upon a Judge of great reputation, whose presence in the House of Lords was urgently needed to assist in the discharge of their judicial functions as the highest Court of appeal in the Kingdom. But the Tory Lords, headed by the Earl of DERBY, refused to acknowledge the validity of the creation, or to receive the newly-made Peer. They finally triumphed, and the Government evaded the difficulty by granting a patent of nobility on the old hereditary system—with remainder to heirs male lawfully begotten. So the matter ended for the time, but during the years that have elapsed since the refusal of the peers to submit to the proposed innovation, a vast change has come over public opinion, and the feeling of the House of Lords itself. The Press, almost without an individual exception, has been urging the adoption of some reform which should render the Upper House more worthy its position, and give greater weight to its deliberations. And many of the peers themselves, including even men like the Marquis of SALISBURY, are lamenting the decaying influence of their House, and crying loudly for some change that would give them more work to do, and greater claims to the confidence of the public in their decisions. At present, the House of Lords is merely a Court of registry for the decrees of the sovereign power in the Constitution, the House of Commons. To energetic statesmen like the Marquis of SALISBURY, who had the misfortune to be born eldest sons of peers, their elevation in the course of nature to the Upper House simply means political exile.

Earl RUSSELL's bill is probably the first step only to a series of sweeping reforms, and it looks as if the Lords themselves now saw clearly that it would be better for their power and reputation if they took the initiative in remodeling their organization. At present the debates in the Lords are conducted almost exclusively by a score or so of eminent statesmen and orators, while the voting power rests with five hundred noblemen, all bound together by the ties of class feeling and interest, while the majority of them are notoriously far from being in accord with the progressive desires and liberal spirit of the mass of their countrymen. They have a nominal power of thwarting the wishes of the country, or at least of retarding their realization, but practically they dare not exercise it. And the consciousness of their anomalous position tends to make them indifferent to duties which they might, even now, discharge with advantage to the country. But an Upper House limited in number, and composed of life-members selected partly from the existing peerage and partly from eminent men in various branches of official and professional life, would answer the purpose of an efficient Senate, such as history and experience show to be all but essential to constitutional government, and would not be incompatible with the maintenance of hereditary titular nobility as a social institution—John Bull's "love for a Lord" being still too great to admit of his threatening so time-honored a fabric. And this, we fancy, is the result to which matters are now rapidly tending, even though Earl RUSSELL and his supporters may not as yet quite fully appreciate the ultimate bearings of the course they have entered upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the millions of bottles of "champagne" drank annually in this country, but a very small proportion ever saw France. Most of it is the product of domestic "industry," and this industry is one of the most profitable that is carried on in the country. But even in France itself, as well as in Belgium, champagne is manufactured in limitless quantities by chemical processes, without the slightest suggestion of the juice of a single grape from the champagne districts, or any other districts. A circular lately issued by a firm of Belgian chemists offers for $20 to reveal the secret of producing "Grand Mousseux, first quality, the fabric price being only from seven to eight centimes per bottle"—that is to say, the wine costs about two cents a quart, but the bottling, with corks and tin foil, raises the price to nearly six cents. The estimate is thus made up: Raw materials, 60 francs; corks, tin, twine, 15 francs; wages, one day's work, 5 francs; 1,000 bottles, 16 francs the hundred, 160 francs; total, 240 francs per 1,000 bottles. "In selling the thousand bottles at one franc each, one realizes a profit of 760 francs." The composition of the wine is, of course, secret; but it is "produced by infusion, is clear, very fermenting, has the taste of the true champagne wine, and betters in getting old." The American dealers in this champagne, "Grand Mousseux," ought to be able to retail it for twenty cents a bottle, instead of three or four dollars.

Let us have beef. The people of the Argentine want to make profitable use of the herds that swarm on their pampas and savannahs, and their Government has offered a prize of $8,000, gold, for the best plan of preserving exported meats. Our London correspondent at the same time mentions the large cargoes of Australian beef and mutton brought to England, fresh, and sold for about fourteen cents a pound in London. This trade in fresh meats could be made as important, in a general way, as the trade in tea and sugar; and no doubt it will yet be as much of a blessing, when chemistry shall furnish the best and cheapest kind of antiseptics. South America and Australia could find the whole world in sirloins, rounds, steaks and chops, cheap and good.

Mr. VAN VALKENBERG, the American Minister to Japan, was the first of the foreign representatives to be presented to the Mikado of that country. After him came the Prussian and then the British Minister. At the dinner subsequently, the President of this country was the first person toasted; next was Queen Victoria. The telegrams announce this as the first time an American was ever presented to the Mikado. In view of the fact that the Mikado has been virtually deposed in Japan for three hundred years and more, and during that time has held no communication with outside barbarians, it is probable that an American Minister was the first of all foreign officials to catch his eye. Young America continues to look up in the East.

The British Parliament has been memorialized for the passage of a law, making it illegal to shear sheep, except in case of their immediate slaughter, before the 1st of May. It appears that in some parts of the Kingdom these animals are deprived of their wool, and they are cruelly exposed for some days to the cold before they find their way to the shambles. The same barbarous practice is common in this country. During the past season the large majority of sheep which have been received at the markets of New-York have come denuded of their wool and suffering from the rigorous temperature, while many were often chilled to death. The cruelty is not so much the work of the farmers as it is of the jobbers who buy for the markets, and find a profit in securing the wool before selling the animals. If the proposed law is required in Great Britain it is certainly more of a necessity here, on account of our severer climate. There is no statute now bearing upon this subject, except the general one in regard to cruelty to animals, and in the interest of humanity, as well as of the dumb creation, we think it time that some limit should be placed upon the present irresponsible power of men who forget humanity in their haste to make money.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will be very lucky if it can succeed in purchasing the Stevens collection of books relating to the early history of this continent—books of voyages and explorings by the Spaniards, Portuguese, French and English, containing a vast amount of rare information which the historians have hitherto been unable to appreciate at their full value, but which the more critical science of modern archæologists could employ to better purpose. They are, in fact, our American "Sybilline books." We are very poorly instructed, and perhaps too careless, in all matters concerning the antiquities of our continent.

The ventilation of the Mumler business in Court is amusing enough—if not very edifying—and rather freshens up that weary old subject of the spirit world, so dilated on in the little *Planchette* book lately published. Some of the names mentioned in the latter have appeared in the examination before Judge DOWLING—Mr. GUAY, for instance, and Mr. LIVERMORE. The latter gentleman gives, in *Planchette*, a long account of his experiences in a dark room, where he saw, several times, the image of his deceased wife—Miss KATE FOX being the medium on the occasion. His evidence, of course, tells in favor of MUMLER, who finds himself and his art very extensively advertised, and who no doubt will have a large increase of custom in consequence.

Prussia seems anxious to do all things which a great nation of right ought to do, in imitation of the other great Powers; and in a short time two of her ships, the *Germania* steamer of 120 tons, and the *Greenland* yacht of 80 tons, will sail from Bremerhaven, under the command of Captain KOLDEWAY, to explore the Arctic circle, above seventy-five degrees, as far as possible, and measure the degrees of latitude. The expedition will be so much out of the old track that it will proceed from the basis of East Greenland. It will not be very expensive; but it will make some additions to the sum of knowledge, and produce, no doubt, its interesting book.

We are always hearing of murderous improvements in rifles, and now we perceive "the bold Bavarians" have got a "Werder" article that kills eighteen men a minute at two hundred paces. What with Enfields, Chassepots, Needle-guns and Werders, the whole science of war is changed. In self-preservation, says a French journalist, men will refuse to charge in orderly masses to be mown down, but come on in a scattering way, stooping, dodging and crawling. The grand old periwigged style of the MARLBOROUGHS and FREDERICKS, and the columnar assault of NAPOLEON, would be insanity just now, when we find science and civilization bringing men round to the old barbaric modes of joining battle. In time war may be too deadly a business for people in their senses to engage in.

The Paris *Moniteur* sums up the Spanish question, and comes to the conclusion that Spain will settle down under one of the Bourbons, as before, and have done with it. Any foreign choice would be only bringing one more element of disturbance into the affairs of that country; while one of the Carlists or the Prince of Asturias would have the sentiment of custom on his side—a strong consideration in matters of national policy, everywhere. When the Spaniards put aside that flourishing fancy of a republic, and adopted a steady monarchy with an Established Church, the rest was not hard to prophesy.

They are a singular people in Japan—not less odd in their musical taste than General KILPATRICK reported the Chilians, who sang *Te Deums* on President LINCOLN's death. It seems that Commander L. P. CARTER, of the United States steamer *Monocacy*, was sent by Rear-Admiral ROWAN to represent the United States at the first grand reception of the Mikado celebrating the close of the rebellion; and that officer reports that the music furnished on this occasion was "a singularly weird and doleful strain, more like a funeral strain or *miserere* than anything else." This was what KILPATRICK meant to say of the Chilian air, but he got his Latin mixed.

Cardinal CULLEN discusses in his recent pastoral the subject of Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church bill. He admits that the measure is "conformable with justice, and calculated to confer great benefits upon the country," but warns his readers against being "over-anxious about success, or too desirous of temporal happiness and prosperity in this world." He quotes Mr. BRIGHT's assertion that the only result of the Establishment has been to make Ireland not only the most Catholic, but the most Roman country in Europe, and can scarcely conceal his sorrow at the removal of the grievance. Probably Cardinal CULLEN himself can afford to speak philosophically of this grievance, but we doubt whether all his coreligionists will be disposed to agree with him. The key note to his sentiment is the fear that if the Irish Roman Catholics are relieved from the last relic of "persecution," they will become less *Roman*—less amenable to foreign hierarchical dictation, and more likely to be led astray in the vain pursuit of "temporal happiness and prosperity in this world." Very likely they will—and yet be as good *Irish* Catholics as ever.

THE DRAMA.

Notes of the Stage at Home and Abroad.

The fortnight that ends with the present week is not usually a remunerative period for managers. The approach of the first day of May—a *solemnité*, to use a Gallicism, that is always fraught with a good deal of annoyance to housekeepers, whose numbers are of some account in the mass of play-goers—has a baneful influence over the receipts of play-houses. Hence the desire on the part of most managers to postpone the production of novelties until the petty troubles shall have been disposed of, and the comparative dullness of affairs during the past week. Since Monday last not a single theatre has offered its frequenters a novelty of any kind. Even the Tammany deferred the production of its pantomime in the belief that during the following week a fair proportion of the intended changes of domicil would be effected, and the consequent house-warmings done with. The only incident at all worthy of record occurred on Friday evening at the Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were the recipients of a benefit on that night, and Mr. WILLIAMS became the possessor of a valuable gold medal, the gift of the company and employes of the house he has managed with profit to himself and frequent gratification to the critical, for three years. Mr. WILLIAMS, of course, spoke on resigning the lesseeship of the place, and spoke again on receiving the memento of his associates. And there was a great deal of enthusiasm throughout the whole entertainment. It is not the last one, however, in which Mr. WILLIAMS will figure at the Broadway Theatre. That establishment, ere it be razed to the ground, is to be the scene of three more performances. Monday it will be open for the benefit of Mr. H. M. PRAY, Treasurer; Tuesday, for that of Mr. J. H. JACK, comedian, and Wednesday for that of Mr. W. A. MOORE, business manager. Interesting programmes will be presented on all these nights, and numerous assemblages may be confidently looked for. At most other houses, save at Booth's, where Mr. ADAMS will exchange parts with Mr. BOOTH, the bill is unchanged. "School" remains the attraction at Wallack's; "The Tempest"—with Miss BLANCHE GRAY as *Miranda*, *vice* Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES, retired—at the Grand Opera House; "The Forty Thieves" at Niblo's; "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic; "Lucretia Borgia" (until Wednesday) at the Waverley; and "The Seven Dwarfs" at the Bowery. The only fresh subjects for comment will be afforded by the first representation of "Robinson Crusoe" at the Tammany, by the feats of Professor RISLEY's Japanese troupe at the New-York Circus, and by a reconstruction of the burlesque of "Pluto" at the Theatre Comique. There will be no performances at Wood's Metropolitan Theatre this week, it being intended to have rehearsals of the new pantomime daily. The Museum, however, will be open as usual. Bryant's Minstrel Hall, too, will be closed for a fortnight. The admirers of Messrs. BRYANT, UNSWORTH, EUGENE, *e tutti quanti*, can transfer meantime their applause to Messrs. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS, whose occupancy of the San Francisco Minstrel Hall seems to be as profitable as ever. "The King is dead. Long live the King!"

Foreign Notes.

The only theatrical performance of any moment now to be witnessed in Europe seems to be that of SARDOU's "Patrie," at the Paris Porte St. Martin. It seems to be a powerful drama, tragic in termination, and altogether unlike the works upon which M. SARDOU's reputation rests. The scene is Brussels in the year 1568, when, aided by the Council of Blood, ALVA, after the execution of Counts EGMONT and HORN, is accomplishing the feat, of which he afterward boasted, of bringing 18,000 heretics to the scaffold. Conspiracies are rife, and one of these, in which the Prince of Orange is concerned, promises success. One of the conspirators, the Count DE RYSOOR, is married to a Spanish woman, whose infidelity he has discovered. He upraids and threatens her, and she in revenge discloses the plot to the Duke. But her

husband is not the only victim of her treachery, for to her horror she discovers that her lover, Captain CARLOO, is also compromised. By urgent appeals she succeeds in obtaining the life of one of the prisoners. When the conspirators are led to execution, KARLOO receives from an unknown source a pardon, which, as it makes his former associates regard him with suspicion, he is loth to accept. But the Count, though he has discovered in KARLOO the lover of his wife, urges him to use it, in order to execute vengeance upon the unknown traitor to whom their arrest is due. Of this personage all that is known is that he is the same who has obtained the release. Breaking forth from the procession of those passing to execution, KARLOO meets the Countess, who with a cry of love springs to his arms and pleads with him to use the pardon she has obtained and to share her flight. His answer is to take her to the window and make her watch the executions then in progress. Her entreaties and appeals are in vain. He slays her with the same knife with which, to avoid the torture, the Count had committed suicide, then takes his place in the ranks of his friends awaiting their turn at the gibbet, and shares their fate. The work, which by the way, is to be dedicated, when printed, to Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, and with a translation of which local audiences will soon become familiar, has evidently achieved an unprecedented success.

Mlle. NILLSON has written to the editor of the *Times*: "I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to state that the differences between the direction of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and myself, have been satisfactorily arranged, and that I shall have the honor of appearing at that theatre early in May."

The actors and actresses engaged on the London stage, desirous of having an opportunity of hearing one of Mr. DICKENS' readings, but being prevented by the nature of their avocations from attending any entertainments in the evening, recently addressed a letter to Mr. DICKENS, requesting him to give what in their own parlance would be called a morning performance. To this appeal Mr. DICKENS had acceded, and he was to give three morning readings in London.

Mr. CHARLES LEE, the architect of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, communicates some interesting details relating to the progress of that building. The modern rapidity of construction, says an ecstatically English paper, is here singularly illustrated. The works were not commenced till last June, and the theatre is now finished. The interior of the building is cleared of the scaffolding, the ceiling decorated, and the box-fronts fixed. The auditorium is rather smaller than that of the old theatre, the distance from the stage to the boxes opposite being shortened by ten feet. The stage, on the other hand, has nearly double the area of its predecessor. It is seventy feet in height, and has a clear space of ninety feet by fifty-two. It is constructed in such a manner that the entire floor is movable, and the scenery will be worked, not from the sides, but exclusively from above and below. There are four complete tiers of boxes and one half tier, and the boxes are raised in height. Precautions have been taken against the constantly imminent danger to theatres, fire-proof staircases being constructed from top to bottom of the building, the number of exits being increased from four to nine. An ingenious innovation has been introduced in the "float," the flame from the burners being directed downward at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the heat may be conveyed through the flues out of the house and all danger obviated of the performers' dresses catching fire. An excellent innovation, too!

Galignani's Messenger learns that the subscribers to the opera complain of a deficiency in the stimulant which they derive from the ballets. The stoics of the stalls protest that they have too many operas. "Faust," "The Huguenots," "Robert," and "Guillaume Tell" may be all very well, but they are not in their way, or rather they are very much in their way; it was not for this that they subscribed: "*On n'ecoute que le ballet.*" So the great works of the greatest *maestri* are to be set aside for these meaningless mummeries. "We could not have believed in the possibility of such a protest from polished Paris," says the writer, "but it is recorded in the papers, and, therefore, we all know it must be true."

Two eminent *prime-donne* are forming, just now, the subject of Parisian gossip. *On dit*, that the fair Miss NILLSON is about to give up all stage engagements, and enter into another engagement for life—in a word, that she is about to become Duchess DE MASSA. There is a talk, also, of a *separation de biens* between another very popular songstress and her husband, whose ill-luck at cards equals only his partiality for that pastime, indulgence in which has made a great hole in his wife's fortune. This may be a *canard*, but it appears in print.

A wonderful violinist is creating a sensation in Paris. His name is BARTELLONI, and he is a Roman by birth. He is said to recall by the *furia* of his execution that of PAGANINI.

A dramatic company is being organized among some of the most popular performers of Spain for a professional tour to the chief towns of France, including Paris, under the direction of Mme. LLANOSDE BREMON.

ROSSINI's masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," has been definitely excluded from the list of operas to be given this Spring in Rome, as the theatrical censor has decided that the entire work is of too revolutionary a character, while the mutilations required to make it less so would spoil the composition.

It is said that the Pope had applications made him from the most influential quarters to allow female artists to take part in the performance of ROSSINI's "Petite Messe," during Holy Week, at St. Peter's, as it was the wish of the great composer that such should be the case. The Holy Father, however, answered by an inflexible *Non possumus*, alleging that he could not capriciously abrogate the apostolic *In ecclesia taceat mulier*.

Miscellaneous Notes.

So soon as "The Tempest," at the Grand Opera House, shall have subsided, the tariff of prices at that theatre will be lowered. Orchestra chairs will be rated at $1, and the general admission fee fixed at fifty cents.

Messrs. KELLY & LEON are the only members of the minstrel troupe of that name who are to visit England. They are to appear in their burlesque operas at the Standard Theatre, under the management of Mr. PONY MOORE, (now in this City,) of the London Christy Minstrels.

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON goes to Wallack's Theatre next season. He will fill the place of Mr. A. W. YOUNG, engaged for the London St. James' by Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

Mr. JOHN LUTZ, husband of Miss LAURA KEENE, died in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday last.

The marriage of Mr. ADOLPHUS DAVENPORT to Miss FRANCIS MCCLELLAN, an actress of St. Louis, is reported.

Death of General Thomas S. Haymond, of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, April 22.

General THOMAS S. HAYMOND died at his boarding-house in this city yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, from paralysis. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and had figured conspicuously in the politics and legislation of his State. He was astute, clearheaded and thoughtful, and understood the finances of the Commonwealth better, when in public life, perhaps, than any of his contemporaries. For this reason he was selected for a series of sessions as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Delegates, and discharged the duties of the position with marked fidelity and success. General HAYMOND was born in Marion County, Jan. 15, 1794, and was consequently, at the time of his death, in his seventy-sixth year. He served in the war of 1812, and was first elected to the Legislature from his native county in 1818. In 1849, he was elected to Congress as a Whig from the Marion district, and during the two years in which he was a member of that body, was the trusted personal friend of MILLARD FILLMORE, then President of the United States. In fact, we remember to have heard it frequently remarked in political circles that no one in Congress at the time had more influence with the President than the solitary Whig member from Virginia, whose obituary we now write. He subsequently joined the Democratic party, and represented Marion in the Legislature from 1859 to 1865. He was also a member of Governor LETCHER's Executive Council in 1861.

No public man of Virginia was more extensively known in the State than General HAYMOND, and many will be the friends who will sorrow at the announcement of his death. He leaves a widow here, and several children by a former marriage in West Virginia. His son, Colonel ALPHEUS HAYMOND, who was with him in his last illness, left last evening with his remains for Marion County, where they will be interred in his family burial place.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

A Trip Through Andalusia—The Holy Week in Seville—Protestant Missionary Propagandism—Visit to the Palace of the Duc de Montpensier—The Jerez Wine District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CADIZ, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

I reached here on Wednesday, after paying a flying visit to Seville and Jerez, fully expecting to find the *Franklin* and the other vessels of the United States Squadron in port. To my great disappointment, I learned that they had not as yet made their appearance, and that, though daily expected, no precise time had been fixed for their arrival. The only American war vessel in the harbor was the *Seatara*, and therefore all that I had for it was to wait patiently for a day or two, and then if I could not accomplish the object of my journey, to return to Madrid to attend the debates on the Constitution.

HOLY WEEK IN SEVILLE.

As I had no time to write you a letter from Seville I must exercise the traveler's privilege of retracing his steps in order to repair the omission. I reached that city from the capital late in the afternoon of Holy Thursday, and consequently in time for the most important ceremonies of the Holy Week. At the dinner table of the hotel where I descended, I found a number of English people, and among them a Protestant clergyman who had made this long journey expressly to witness them. Within one of me sat a rather foppishly-dressed young fellow about three and twenty, whom I should never have supposed to have troubled his head about questions of religious doctrine. To my great surprise I heard him take up warmly an observation made by a lady at the opposite side of the table to a member of her party on the splendor of the processions which she had witnessed in the course of the day, and denounce such practices as "inconsistent with true religion." Seeing that the lady was an entire stranger to him and had been simply conveying her impressions to a female friend, the bad taste and impertinence of the proceeding raised quite a storm at the table. The two ladies with great good nature entered into a defense of their remarks, more with a view to allay the feeling of irritation which had been provoked against their assailant on the part of the male members of their party than with the hope of convincing him. This manner of dealing with him, instead of recalling him to a sense of politeness, only served to inflame his zeal still more, and he became positively rude in his language. An English gentleman, the son of a Catholic peer, then interfered, and the discussion threatened to assume a very angry character. It transpired, however, from one of the fiery young zealot's remarks that he was a missionary from the Scottish Society for the conversion of the Spanish heathen, and the general anger against him was at once converted into a smile. This vexed him more than the displeasure which had been manifested against him, and he rose from the table in a towering passion and quitted the room. He must have left the hotel on the moment, for he did not again make his appearance there during my stay. That he had not departed from the city, however, we had unpleasant evidence in the disturbance created in the Cathedral during divine service on Easter Sunday, by an attempt made to distribute evangelical tracts among the congregation while occupied with their devotions.

You will agree with me that this style of propagandism is not the best one calculated to make converts, more especially among a people so devotedly attached to their religion and so well bred as the Spaniards. Let me add that the Protestants who witnessed the scenes which I have described were even more indignant than the Catholics, for they felt that if there was one line of conduct more than another which was likely to throw obstacles in the way of the concessions sought to be obtained from the Cortes in favor of religious liberty, it was the course pursued by fanatics of this stamp.

In the evening, by torchlight, I witnessed several of the outdoor processions which had so moved the ire of my neighbor at the dinner table. The whole population of the city was on foot or crowded into the balconies of the windows of the streets through which they passed. The spectacle, it must be owned, was an imposing one, for everything that art, taste and splendor could combine to render it so was to be found united in it. On large platforms, richly gilt and draped, and borne on the shoulders of men concealed from view by the velvet and silk hangings, were represented by sculptured groups as large as life the different stages of the passion of the Redeemer. Perfectly modeled, and expressing forcibly in the features all the agony of the situation, these figures were calculated to produce on the minds of the sensitive a most painful impression. You had but to look down on the upturned faces of the crowd, of the women particularly, to understand the immense influence which exhibitions of this kind must exercise upon an uneducated and superstitious population. Even upon so hardened a sinner as myself, I must own that the first feeling caused by them partook somewhat of the character of a shock. So little was I prepared for the perfection with which the great religious drama was simulated, that for the moment I almost realized the sensations proper to such a scene. Were it not for the mummery of masks and costumes by which the processions are made up, these feelings would have been painfully intensified. They associated, however, too closely the religious idea with the burlesque not to succeed in weakening the reverence which the spectacle of these tableaux is so well calculated to excite.

The sums expended on these out-of-doors ceremonies, as well as in the Cathedral, cannot be easily estimated. Usually, the municipality contributes a large proportion of them, but since the revolution all grants of this kind have ceased. Owing to this fact, it was thought that this year's celebration would be shorn of a good deal of its splendor, and at one time the idea was entertained of discontinuing it altogether. The effect of its suspension on the prosperity of the city, for it brings annually immense crowds of strangers to it, would, it was feared, be so much felt that private munificence came to the rescue, and certainly in no former year have the ceremonies of the Holy Week surpassed in splendor those of the present one. The "monument" in the Cathedral, a temporary structure erected annually for this occasion, was as dazzling in its glories, and the costumes of the Madonnas in the processions as rich in gold and silver embroidery, and as blazing with jewels as ever. On one of them, (*La Dama du Montserratt*,) the diamonds on the crown and stomacher of the figure could not have been worth less than $200,000. Whether they all belonged to the church, or were loaned for the occasion, I am unable to say, but if the latter, one cannot but admire the devotion which submitted ornaments so costly to the risk of being lost or stolen in the streets. That even in the churches they are not safe is pretty evident from the fact that at the performance of the *Miserere* in the Cathedral, Hon. Captain DORMER was eased of his watch and chain while profoundly absorbed in the enjoyment of the music.

THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

Among the various places of interest which I visited during my brief stay in Seville, and all of which will be found fully described in the guide-books, was the Palace of Saint Telmo, the residence of the Duc de MONTPENSIER. I refer to this merely because of the political associations attached to it. It was formerly a school for the orphans and deserted children of Seville, who were educated there for the navy or for the merchant service. In 1846 it was bestowed on the Duc DE MONTPENSIER by a decree of the sister-in-law whom he subsequently assisted to dethrone, and has undergone a good deal of alteration and embellishment at his hands. The Palace covers a large area, and is of that overcharged and fanciful style of architecture which was introduced by CHURRIGUERRA. It has had a new entrance added to it by the Duke, which is heavy and tasteless. The apartments are spacious and well distributed, but throughout the decorations of the Palace, both outside and in, the eye is wearied by the eternal repetition of the *fleur de lis*. Evidently the owner is afraid that the world shall forget that he is the son of a King. In the walls of the principal *patio*, or court, are let in marble slabs, on which are inscribed in gold letters the names of all the royal children (his own) that have been born in the Palace. Other slabs bear the names of the imperial or royal visitors who have honored it with their presence. There is a throne room with a dais at the end, with a view, no doubt, to future eventualities. The collection of pictures is indifferent. Like his father, LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Duke appears to care more about the size and the number of the works with which he covers his walls than about their quality. His money is lent out at too profitable a rate of interest for him to displace it for acquisitions of slumbering value. The Palace and gardens are shown freely to strangers. People are not put to the trouble of asking for tickets of admission, for the simple reason that the gratuities which they give constitute the only stipends of the few servants and gardeners who are retained on the establishment. The gardens are magnificent. Almost every kind of exotic tree and plant is to be found in them, and from the orange trees alone a large revenue is obtained. The fruit is farmed out to an exporter, who has obtained a ten years' lease of the trees, and it is this fact which has obtained for the Duke the contemptuous soubriquet of *El Naranjero*, or orange vendor. He also owns a large amount of property in the city and country adjacent, and the mortgages which he holds for sums advanced on real estate in themselves produce him a handsome income. It is but just to state that out of these large revenues a good deal is given by the Duchess in charity, but this has not been followed by the usual effect of rendering the family popular. Whether it be owing to the ingratitude of the people or to an instinctive and well-founded distrust of his character and principles, it is certain that no man is less esteemed or loved by the population among whom the best part of his life has been spent than the Duc DE MONTPENSIER.

DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

There is a decidedly mutinous spirit prevailing among the troops stationed in Seville. The colonels of the regiments now quartered in the city have been changed, or rather have resigned several times within a short period. The same spirit of insubordination is reported to exist among the troops in Jerez and Cadiz. There is no doubt that they are becoming infected with the Republican sentiments which dominate the populations of those cities. The plan contemplated of changing the regiments frequently will only have the effect of spreading the contagion.

VISIT TO THE JEREZ WINE DISTRICT.

On my way to Cadiz I stopped a day at Jerez, the great wine entrepot of the South, and, relatively to its population, perhaps the richest city in Spain. From inquiries made on the spot I have reason to believe that the statements published regarding the atrocities committed by the soldiers during the recent insurrection were but little exaggerated. Their officers either lost all control over them or winked at the cruelties that were committed. Most of those who were actually concerned in the movement, and who came from the country, contrived to effect their escape, while many innocent persons who took no part in it were arrested in their homes or on the streets, and arbitrarily deported to Ceuta without any preliminary examination. One French inhabitant was shot dead in his own habitation, and the house itself pillaged. A few days ago some of the articles taken from it were impudently put up at auction and disposed of. It is probable that reclamations will be made by the French Government on the part of the family of this unfortunate man. The statement in defence will be that the military were fired upon from the roof of his house, but this, I understand, was not by his connivance or sanction. The parties who fired either made their way to his leads from the adjoining premises, or what is more probable, fired from the latter, which occasioned the mistake which led to his being killed.

I met at the hotel at Jerez, on his way to Gibraltar, General HEASSEIN, who, you may remember, visited the United States a few years since on a mission from the Bey of Tunis. He has spent almost the whole of the intervening time in traveling over Europe, and has been very little in his own country. He is a man of high cultivation, and is exceedingly liberal in his political and religious views. He spoke with great admiration of the institutions of the United States, and expressed himself in the warmest terms regarding the cordiality of the reception he met with there.

In Jerez our party had the good fortune to fall in with Mr. DAVIS, an English gentleman, who owns one of the largest wine *bodegas* in the city, and who also has traveled a good deal in the United States. He showed us specimens of the various vintages stored in his establishment; gave us many interesting particulars regarding the peculiarities and culture of the grape from which the different kinds of sherry are produced, and capped his civilities by taking us out in his carriage to see the surrounding country, and giving us an excellent dinner. All this, be it remembered, was for the sake of the Stars and Stripes, for which, Englishman though he is, he professes a profound reverence.

HEIDELBERG.

The Great Tun in the Castle—Its Eventful History—Its Celebrated Predecessors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HEIDELBERG, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

To leave Heidelberg without paying a visit to the big tun in the castle cellar, would be like leaving Rome without having seen the Vatican. Few people, comparatively, have ever heard of the "Wolf's Fountain," the "Angel's Meadow," and other beautiful resorts in the neighborhood of this quaint old town; even its University enjoys but little popular fame in foreign lands; but who, in the wide world, has not heard of the Heidelberg Tun, whose capacious maw can hold 300,000 bottles of wine. Some over-wise persons affect to scorn the homage paid to this Brobdingnagian feat of cooperage; but sooner or later their curiosity gets the upper hand, and they too make the accustomed pilgrimage to the shrine of the idol.

I have a *penchant* for wine-casks. Even empty ones have a melancholy charm for me. So one morning last week I made a visit to the dark and dismal cellar where the tun is kept. It stands in a vault, with no other company than the wooden figure of a merry court dwarf, who had the title of "King of the Wine Tun," and who, though but a pigmy in size, proved his claim to it, says report, by drinking from fifteen to eighteen bottles of wine daily. The length of the tun is thirty-two feet, its height at the ends twenty-two, in the middle twenty-three feet. On one side a pair of stairs leads up to a large railed platform on the top, where many a merry dance took place in the cheery days of old. Now, all is silent and damp and close. I ascended the stairs and sat down on the railing. The floor bears the marks of use. A few names have been cut in the railing—some of them, I grieve to say, by Americans, who should know better than to fulfil the old German rhyme—

> "Children, fools, and rude 'scape-graces,
> Scribble and carve in sacred places."

It is a shame to disfigure an interesting relic of the past for the sake of gratifying a foolish vanity. But it's useless to preach reverence to people who haven't it in them.

The present tun is not the first of its line. An abundant vintage, in the year of grace, 1589, induced JOHANN CASIMIR, a jovial man as well as an excellent prince, to order the construction of an immense wine cask, to be a memorial in all future ages of that joyous year. The most skillful master cooper in the land was intrusted with the work. It was completed in 1591, and filled with the best wine of the country. The length of this monster of casks was twenty-seven feet; more than six tons of iron were employed in the construction of the hoops alone. It was, however, not destined to corporeal immortality. The thirty year's war numbered it among its most illustrious victims.

But in 1664, the Elector CHARLES LEWIS ordered the complete restoration of Heidelberg Castle; and finding the remains of the famous cask in the cellar, he resolved to build another, superior to the first. The second cask soon arose, like a phœnix, from the ashes of its unlucky predecessor, decorated with greater splendor, and rejoicing, if ought inanimate can rejoice, in increased capacity for drink. It was twenty-four feet high and thirty feet long. Alas! the French armies, to whose ferocity we owe the ruins of the Rhine, again desolated Heidelberg. The big tun escaped destruction, it is true, but it lay unused nearly half a century in the ruined castle, and was only saved from falling a victim to the dry rot by the interposition of another Elector, CHARLES PHILIP, who in 1727 caused it to be repaired and refilled. But its heart had been broken by that long period of total abstinence, and in a little while it fulfilled the parable about putting new wine into old bottles, by quietly bursting one night, and drowning out the rats and mice with a flood of delicious liquor.

In 1751, the Elector CHARLES THEODORE ordered the construction of a third tun, which should surpass the former ones in size and strength, and remain a lasting monument of his reign. This is the present Heidelberg Tun to which thousands of devoted votaries make pilgrimage from far and near.

Beside the gigantic tun lies a cask of the ordinary size, which is a great curiosity in its way. It is without hoops, or any other visible means of holding itself together. The master cooper who perfected this singular specimen of his art died without revealing the secret to the world, and no one has ever been able to fathom the mystery.

It is now many years since the great tun was filled with generous wine, many years since the vintage dance sent a thrill through his iron ribs. Dismal must be his dreams, condemned to involuntary teetotalism of the driest kind! There was a project set on foot a few years ago to rejoice his thirsty heart with new wine again, but it fell through, and probably it will not be renewed. He has had his day, and must suffer the universal fate of earthly things. It belonged to an age of huge and gross, though hearty, merriment, when oxen were roasted whole in the castle kitchen, and were served upon the royal table with immense platters of potatoes and cabbage. Royalty dines more delicately now, and prefers champagne to the quiet wine from the old-fashioned tun in the cellar.

RHODE ISLAND.

Senator Sprague's Assaults upon its Soldiers—Address of the Citizens of the State to Governor Burnside—The Governor's Reply.

To His Excellency Ambrose E. Burnside, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and lately Major-General in the Army of the United States:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Rhode Island, have read with profound indignation the remarks of Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE in the Senate of the United States, in which you and the officers and soldiers from this State under your command in the first battle of the war, have been most wantonly and maliciously assailed before the whole country. We feel that a great wrong has been done to you and to the brave men, both the living and the dead, who served with you in the Army of the Republic; and also that the military honor of Rhode Island has been deeply wounded and the fair fame of the State foully traduced in the National Senate at Washington, by one who was bound to cherish and protect them. For the purpose, therefore, of rebuking these atrocious calumnies, and of renewing both to you and to those who served with you, the expression of undiminished gratitude, confidence and respect, we hereby invite you to name a day at your own convenience, on which you will meet us and others of your fellow-citizens at a public reception in the City of Providence.

[Signed by about 5,000 citizens of the State.]

GOVERNOR BURNSIDE'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

General Horatio Rogers and others:

DEAR SIRS: I am in receipt of an address, numerously signed, asking me to name a day on which to meet, at a public reception, my fellow citizens of Rhode Island, for the purpose of rebuking the malicious and slanderous attack of Senator SPRAGUE upon the fair fame of our State, and of her soldiers who first sprung to arms at their country's call in 1861. I thank you, in behalf of those gallant soldiers and myself, for the complimentary terms in which it is couched. It would be most gratifying to me to meet my friends as you request, and receive from them their expressions of continued confidence in, and respect for, the brave men I had the honor to lead to the field in the first days of the war; but the impossibility of naming with certainty an early day upon which I can be in Rhode Island compels me to decline your most gratifying invitation.

Before receiving your address I had formed the intention of publicly denouncing the attack of Mr. SPRAGUE upon my old regiment, as unprovoked, unjustifiable and untruthful.

His statement that the First Rhode Island Regiment was formed by his individual exertions has not the shadow of truth in it. When troops were needed by the Government, Governor SPRAGUE, with commendable promptness, called upon the people of Rhode Island to rally in its defence, and telegraphed to me at New-York to come on and take command of a regiment. On the evening of the day he telegraphed I arrived in Providence, and found the entire community, without regard to party or creed, ablaze with patriotic zeal. No effort was required to raise men for the field. More than enough to form a regiment and battery joined the ranks of the organized companies of the State; and many were disappointed at being sent back to their homes. I was called to this command, which, I am proud to say, was composed of as gallant and loyal men as ever bore arms. Materials were purchased for uniforms, which were rapidly made, mainly by the volunteer labor of the Rhode Island women. Equipments were purchased, and in a few days the command was ready to move. The State paid for their uniforms, equipments, rations, bounties and transportation; and the United States has refunded to the State the amount thus paid. These are matters of record, and no man has the right to rob the people of Rhode Island of their well-earned reputation, by saying that the raising or maintaining of any regiment or company was due to his individual exertions. All Rhode Island troops were raised by the loyal sentiment of the people, and the expenses were paid by them.

Mr. SPRAGUE states that the Marine Artillery was, for a time prior to the war, maintained by his personal contributions. The battery which went out with my first regiment was formed from the Marine Artillery. I therefore feel bound to correct this untruthful statement. The company was then composed, as it is now, of a fine body of young men, who always have been quite able and willing to bear their parts in keeping up their splendid organization. The citizens have helped them—and the State has helped them. Mr. SPRAGUE, then their Colonel, only bore his fair share of the expenses.

The regiment and battery being organized, left the State for the field, cheered and encouraged by their brave and loyal mothers, fathers, wives, sisters, brothers and friends. On their arrival in Washington, the work of drilling and disciplining commenced, and never did men make more rapid progress. Their soldierly bearing and attention to duty were remarkable. We were soon ordered to join General PATTERSON on the Upper Potomac. Mr. SPRAGUE says we "moved in fear." I say that no body of troops ever moved with greater alacrity, or with less fear. Generals PATTERSON, CADWALLADER and GEORGE H. THOMAS know with what promptness we obeyed orders. A few days after we joined General PATTERSON, it was supposed that the enemy was about to attack Washington, and orders came for the regiment to hasten back. This order was obeyed by marching the first day thirty-five miles, to reach the railroad at Frederick. The regiment was complimented by General SCOTT for its promptness.

When we moved toward Manassas I was placed in command of a brigade composed of the First Rhode Island, Second Rhode Island, Seventy-first New-York, Second New-Hampshire and REYNOLDS' Battery. Mr. SPRAGUE says the First Rhode Island—my regiment—while in camp at Centreville, "refused to move." This statement is false. A slight discussion among a few men with reference to the time when their enlistment expired is magnified by him into a mutiny. This disturbance was trifling, and was quieted at once, without any interference on the part of Governor SPRAGUE. It was not my habit to consult him as to the discipline of the regiment. He was with it a part of the time, and, at my suggestion, wore the uniform of the regiment, but in no sense commanded it, as we were then in the United States service. At the battle of Bull Run, the regiment was under the command of Major J. P. BALCH, as brave and efficient a regimental officer as was on that field. The action was opened by the gallant and lamented SLOCUM, who was in command of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, and never did men fight better than his regiment. As soon as the remainder of the brigade could be brought up and put in line, the First Rhode Island was ordered to remain in reserve, and the other regiments ordered to support SLOCUM. The battery was placed on the extreme right. The First Rhode Island was held in reserve but a short time before I found it necessary to order them up; and instead of coming up "like a flock of sheep," as Mr. SPRAGUE says, they moved up [illegible] formed the line steadily and just where they [illegible] directed to form—loaded and fired coolly, [illegible] held their ground firmly. The battery, which Mr. SPRAGUE says needed his example to keep them cool, showed no signs of fear or unsteadiness. On the contrary, they fought like old soldiers. The Seventy-first New-York and Second New-Hampshire behaved with equal gallantry. In short I will say that the responsibility of any short-comings on the part of my brigade, on that day, rests upon me. It is not my intention to discuss the battle of Bull Run. Its history is well-known. We have but to refer to the official reports of that day, together with the statements of impartial correspondents, to learn how gallantly the Rhode Island troops stood by their colors, and fought for their country. The record of the First Rhode Island Regiment does not end with the first battle of the war. It furnished over 400 officers and men to other regiments, many of whom won the positions of general, field, staff and company officers. Mr. SPRAGUE's first and last battle was Bull Run; and with the exception of occasional visits to armies in the field, his military experience ended with that battle—and I beg to suggest that his military criticisms may be a trifle crude. Mr. SPRAGUE's statements as to the retreat of our forces are untrue. Colonel SLOCUM and Major BALLOU had been mortally wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel (now General) FRANK WHEATON commanded the Second Rhode Island. Colonel (now General) MARSTON was seriously wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel FISKE was in command of the Second New-Hampshire. General HUNTER, in command of our division, was seriously wounded early in the action. The men of my brigade, together with Major (now General) SYKES' regulars, and Lieutenant (now General) RICHARD ARNOLD's Battery, formed the rear guard, and were the last to cross Cub Run in retreat. This fact is well known. Mr. SPRAGUE himself crossed long before them, and was resting in camp at Centreville, when we reached there. At the council of war we were ordered to return to Washington. The men whom Mr. SPRAGUE seeks to slander, marched back in a body, keeping themselves in condition to be of service to each other and to their country if called upon. Mr. SPRAGUE, who assumes that he controlled these men, hastened into Washington in an ambulance, not on horseback, "jumping fences," as he says, and was in bed while the Rhode Island soldiers were steadily marching back to their old camp. Mr. SPRAGUE says my regiment was asked to wait in Washington a week, but refused, and left by the next train. This statement is untrue. We reached Washington Monday morning, at daylight, (the day after the battle,) and remained there until Thursday night. I went to General SCOTT and offered to stay longer, but he told me that troops were arriving and more were on their way—that he considered the capital quite safe, and directed me to take my regiment home.

Mr. SPRAGUE seeks to defame a member of the regiment, by making disparaging remarks about his conduct on two occasions, without naming him. The first was an altercation about the custody of a flag, which took place at the Patent Office where the regiment was then quartered. This altercation was the result of an effort on the part of an officer to obtain custody of the flag. Neither the officer nor soldier was actuated by anything but a desire to perform his whole duty, and certainly nothing occurred to show that any cowardice was displayed on the occasion. The soldier retained possession of the flag, in accordance with his orders. The reference to this affair on the part of Mr. SPRAGUE is an instance of special malice, as the incident was considered a matter of no importance at the time. The same soldier is also charged by Mr. SPRAGUE with cowardice at Bull Run. This charge is false. The circumstance he refers to was a dispute as to who was the rightful commander of a company of sharpshooters. The result of this dispute, so far from showing any cowardice, rather demonstrated a superabundance of mettle in both parties. The soldier so unjustly assailed by Mr. SPRAGUE, took the musket of a wounded man and with his men fought gallantly in the ranks while his regiment was in action.

With reference to the personal charges against me I have nothing to say. My conduct is well known to my comrades and to the people. My character and reputation must rest upon their testimony and not on any statement of mine. I will add the following to show the untruthfulness of Mr. SPRAGUE's charges made so long after the event. In August, 1861, just after the battle of Bull Run, the Legislature of Rhode Island passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolution of thanks to AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, late Colonel of First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia.

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be and the same are hereby presented to AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, late Colonel of the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia, for the prompt and patriotic manner in which he tendered his services to his adopted State at the call of our country for soldiers to protect its capital and sustain its Government under the National Constitution; for his assiduous care and skillful conduct of the soldiers of this State placed under his charge; and for the skill and generalship displayed by him upon the field of battle, which, we are pleased to learn, has been recognized and rewarded by the National Government.

Resolved, That through Colonel BURNSIDE we now tender the thanks of the General Assembly to the officers and soldiers of his command, who volunteered promptly for their country's service.

Resolved, That the General Assembly would be gratified to learn that the regiments raised by this State for the service of the National Government, were to be placed under the immediate command of General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be communicated to Colonel BURNSIDE, and that Colonel BURNSIDE be requested to communicate the same to the officers and soldiers late under his command.

These were transmitted under cover of the following letter from Governor SPRAGUE:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, August 21, 1861.

General A. E. Burnside, late Colonel Commanding First Regiment R. I. D. M.:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the resolution of thanks to yourself and the officers and men late under your command, passed by the General Assembly at their recent session. It gives me pleasure to convey this testimonial of their appreciation of the services of yourself and your gallant regiment, and request you to communicate the same to your officers and men. The people of Rhode Island will long remember your services to them and to our common country. No man, I believe, in the history of the State, has, in so short a time, more firmly entwined himself around the hearts of our people than yourself. I take this opportunity to render you my sincere thanks for the cordial and patriotic spirit which has actuated you in all our intercourse since the commencement of the war. Wishing you every success in the new position to which you have been called,

I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant,

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

I also have in my possession letters and documents, official and private, from Mr. SPRAGUE, dated at different periods of the war, in which the greatest friendship for and confidence in me are expressed—which I will not burden you with. What has induced him to make this outrageous attack upon me and my regiment, I do not know. To you, my fellow-citizens and comrades, I shall ever be grateful for this renewed expression of friendship and support. It adds one more to the many obligations due from me for your numerous acts of kindness.

Very truly yours, A. E. BURNSIDE.

"WIDOW VAN COTT."

The Only Licensed Methodist Female Preacher in the United States—A Description of Her—The Results of Her Labors.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MADALIN, N. Y., Saturday, April 24, 1869.

Our readers will remember the excitement caused in the late New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, held at Sing Sing, by the announcement of the Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District, that the Quarterly Conference of his District had licensed a female preacher, one "Widow VAN COTT." The Conference immediately became greatly agitated over the subject, about one-half being in favor of continuing the "widow" in the good cause of converting souls, while the other half were strenuously opposed to such a proceeding, avowing openly and above-board that it was a female suffrage movement, with which they would have nothing to do. A Rev. Mr. MCCANDER moved that the Conference disapprove the practice of licensing female preachers, but his motion did not prevail. An attempt was made to censure the Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District for licensing the female preacher, but it did not succeed. The next day the widow's case came up again, when the whole matter was referred to a special committee, to report at the next annual meeting of the Conference.

"But," said a clergyman after the adjournment of the Conference, "it is secretly understood that the 'Widow VAN COTT' will not have her license renewed." This last piece of information will be news to the widow's friends who attended the Conference, they believing that in accordance with the action of that body she is empowered to preach till the next Conference meets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WIDOW.

The "Widow VAN COTT" is now at Madalin, Dutchess County, where, during the past Winter, there has been an extensive religious revival, first in the Baptist Church, under the ministration of Rev. E. TOMPKINS, and now in the Methodist Church. The widow is holding forth at the latter place, and is daily and nightly producing a great impression upon the minds of the unconverted. In person she is considerably above the middle height and very *embonpoint*, weighing over 200 pounds. She dresses plainly and becomingly in sombre black. Her manners in private are quiet and unassuming, revealing little of the power latent in her. Her countenance, when at rest, is heavy and sensuous, with something of the expression of DUMAS the elder, but in the excitement of oratory her kindling eye exercises a magnetic influence over her audience. Like most revivalists she is more declamatory than argumentative, appealing more to the passions than the reason. Her articulation is distinct and easily heard in any part of the church, (we had almost said village,) and her style, being varied, does not fatigue the hearer.

At times she amuses the fancy with familiar talk filled with flowery imaginary, fixing the attention and winning the confidence of her hearers, till rising with her theme she rushes on with the excitement of inspiration, breaking down the fortifications of the ungodly and carrying their works by storm. She is not an educated woman in the strict sense, and her influence as a consequence is felt among the same class. It is noticeable that in the present revival at Madalin there is an unusual proportion of young and middle-aged men among the converts, probably for the same reason that DON JUAN in his devotions loved to turn

> "From images of saints and martyrs hairy,
> To the sweet portraits of the Virgin Mary."

She is gifted with a very remarkable flow of language, her gestures are graceful, and her general style would give rise to the remark that she must have derived her idea of public speaking from dramatic performers. Her powers of endurance are very remarkable, she speaking nearly three hours every evening through the week and twice on Sunday. She has already converted sixty persons at Madalin, and upwards of 3,000 in the Prattsville District. She is fair, fat and forty, and has the promise of a long career of usefulness.

A Large Trade.—From the official record we notice that BALDWIN, the Clothier, corner Canal and Broadway, *retailed* ready-made clothing (no garments made to order—no furnishing goods) to the amount of half a million dollars and over. We guess low prices, stylish garments and a peculiar *knack* BALDWIN has of advertising have had much to do in placing him at the head of the retail clothing trade.—*Evening Express.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 33 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Moet & Chandon's DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL,) Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS. NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BANKS—PLUM.—On Thursday, April 22, at Troy, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Coit, DAVID BANKS, Jr., to LUCETTA, daughter of Elias Plum.

BOND—CASSADAY.—On Wednesday, April 14, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, JOSEPH W. BOND to Miss JENNIE H. CASSADAY.

GRAY—BENNETT.—On Thursday, April 22, in the First Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., by Rev. Dr. Rankin, A. B. GRAY, of Philadelphia, Penn., to FANNIE N. BENNETT, adopted daughter of Captain David M. Bunker, of the former place.

DIED.

BREITHAUPT.—On Saturday, April 24, SOPHIE JULIE, widow of the late C. F. Breithaupt, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNOR.—On Thursday, April 22, at his residence, No. 210 West 28th-st., CHARLES CONNOR, (for many years connected with the Bank for Savings in this City,) in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral to-day at 3 P. M.

DALTON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 24, GEORGE T. DALTON, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DENECKE.—On Friday, April 23, FREDERICK W. DENECKE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, the members of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., the companions of Ancient Chapter No. 1, the Sir Knights of Columbian Commandry No. 1, Columbian Council No. 1, the members and ex-members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 708 3d-av., corner of 46th-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, of pneumonia, JAMES HOW, Jr., aged 28 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father, James How, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 77 Willow-st., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 23, PRISCILLA, wife of John T. Martin.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 35 Pierrepont-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PRAY.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, MATILDA R. and Dr. ORESTES M. PRAY.

Their funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, April 25.

RUSHMORE.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, WM. C. RUSHMORE, Esq.

His funeral will take place from the Methodist Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, April 25.

PAGE.—On Friday night, April 23, LOUIS PAGE, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Christ's Church, Rye, N. Y. The remains will be brought to the City for interment on Tuesday morning, by the New-Haven train arriving at 27th-st. at 10:30. The relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

PETTIBONE.—On Saturday, April 24, of the effects of scarlet fever, AUGUSTUS FISHER, only child of Augustus and Sarah F. Pettibone, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 315 East 20th-st., on Monday, April 26, at 1 P. M.

SNELLING.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday morning, April 24, ELIZA THROCKTON, wife of Andrew S. Snelling, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, April 27, at 12½ o'clock. A train leaves 27th-st. Depot, New-York, at 11:30, and returns at 2:24 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in New-Rochelle.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, April 22, of disease of the heart, ORPHEUS WOOD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 136 4th-st., on Sunday, April 25, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE ISABELLA"—"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

An Oil which restores Gray Hair to its original color. It imparts glossiness, flexibility, and promotes a rapid and vigorous growth.

In presenting this article to the New-York public, the proprietor gives a full guarantee in the annexed certificate of Monsieur Felix Saron:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 3, 1869.

"CALDWELL'S EXTRACT."

Having carefully analyzed this Oil, and in my experiments APPLIED IT myself, I recognize that it is one of the best articles yet presented to the public for the purpose of restoring the Hair to its original color. In testimony whereof, I hereto affix my signature.

FELIX SARON,

Importer of Human Hair, Southern Emporium, No. 14 Baronne-st., near Canal-st., New-Orleans.

For sale at the New-York Depot, "ISABEAU & CO.," No. 4 Union-square, Importers of Human Hair.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

FURNITURE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Left over from Meeks' auction sale, which will be sold at less than auction prices; among which are several rich buffets, cabinets, etageres, parlor suites, &c., &c., all of which must be sold before the 1st of May.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURERS and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post Office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, boxes, &c., in fine dry and airy storage-rooms, at Nos. 285 and 287 Hudson-st. Apply to J. L. & R. BOGGS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS!

THE OPERA BOUFFE, containing the piano and vocal gems of Offenbach's operas. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

WREATH OF GEMS, a collection of the best and most popular songs of the day, with piano accompaniment. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION, containing the music to be performed at the Boston Peace Jubilee. Price 50c.

DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

"FIVE MAXIMS" OF JOHN SWINTON. SEE THE "GALAXY" FOR MAY.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—NOW ready: The "Girl of the Period" and the "Fashionable Woman of the Period." Reprinted from the *Saturday Review*. Price 10 cents. For sale by booksellers and news agents. The trade supplied by the American News Company.

J. S. REDFIELD, No. 140 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE SERVICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., will be open on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, until further notice, for a free service. All seats free.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, Yorkville, corner East 77th-st. and 2d-av., will be opened on SUNDAY, April 25, for Sunday School and religious purposes. Eminent clergymen and earnest Sunday School workers will be present throughout the day to deliver addresses, &c. Services at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. B. K. PEIRCE, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Refuge, will preach at 7½ P. M. GEO. HOLLIS, W. ROSS, Pastors; JOSEPH LONGKING, Superintendent of Sabbath School.

LABRADOR AND NEWFOUNDLAND Missions.—Sermon for the endowment of a College for the training of missionaries for the above missions by Rev. EDWARD BOTWOOD, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. W. E. GIBBS, of Newark, N. J., will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE SERvice every SUNDAY at the Hall, corner of West 18th-st. and 8th-av., circle in the afternoon, lecture in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Brooklyn.—For sale, two of the most eligibly situated pews in the church; can be connected for a large family, if desired. Address Box No. 3,707 Post Office.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 46TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—J. B. CONKLIN WILL hold a Public Circle THIS EVENING at Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B'W'Y, WIL[illegible]

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL UPJOHN, of Augusta, Me., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

LECTURES ON "RITUALISM," &C., by Dr. J. W. ROGERS, of Memphis, TO-NIGHT, [illegible] at St. Peter's Hall, corner of Hicks and Warren-sts., Brooklyn. *Scripture and The Church.* At Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, May 2, on *Ritualism*, or *Why I Became a Catholic*. These lectures have been heard and most thoroughly indorsed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, who introduced Dr. Rogers to his audiences in Cincinnati; by Bishop Fenhan, Bishop Gibbons, and Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville. He lectures here by the special permission of the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, and the Bishop of Brooklyn. Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Commences at 8 o'clock.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST. Thomas' Church.—The closing service in the chapel will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Rector, Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., before the St. Thomas Association for Parish Work. On SUNDAY, May 2, the congregation of St. Thomas Parish will meet for Divine worship at the Church of the Resurrection, 47th-st. and Madison-av.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers.—Regular meeting next MONDAY, 26th inst., in Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 7½ o'clock. Address by E. F. JACOBS, Esq., Chicago; class exercises by Mrs. SMITH, Oswego; drill exercises by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, Chicago.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH st., near 2d-av.)—The Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Learning by Experience*. And in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Vain Hope of the Israelites*. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Singing by the children. Short addresses by visitors. The public are invited.

A STUDENT OF THEOLOGY, HAVing a portion of time to spare, is wanted to canvass a certain district for scholars, &c., for a Sunday School of the Sunday School Union; he will be suitably compensated for his services; this is a good opportunity to gain a practical introduction to pastoral theology. Address !——!, No. 324 East 18th-st.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Henry and Summit sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. W. H. THOMAS, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, service commencing promptly at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free; come, for all are welcome. The trustees will be in attendance to seat strangers.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by Professor MARTIN, of the New-York University; and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. P. J. H. MYERS, of Brooklyn. Also preaching at the corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

"CLOSE COMMUNION."—PASTOR JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach a sermon SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. in the church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on *Close Communion*. Seats free. He will also preach morning and evening. Baptism in the evening.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M., by Elder JACOB GRIM, from Philadelphia, Penn. Subject at 3 P. M.—*What Think ye of Christ?* All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

BACKSLIDERS OF ALL DENOMinations Counseled and Encouraged, will be the subject for the SUNDAY EVENING'S lecture at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM L. LOOMIS. All are invited. Seats always free. Morning service at the usual hour.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will resume services in the Home Chapel, No. 32 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, May 2. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. A. MCVICKAR at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. VERMILYE WILL PREACH (D. V.) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church corner 5th-av. and 29th-st.; and in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, in the Church corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.; being his last service previous to his departure for Europe on the 28th inst.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Rev. F. J. GOODWIN, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE at 7½ P. M. Children's service at 3 P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. A. C. FOSS, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Sittings cheerfully furnished to visitors. Galleries free.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, the Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, on *Baptism by Immersion*. Seats free, and a cordial invitation extended to all.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening—Fourth lecture upon the *Life of Paul*.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. A. C. ROE. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. CORBIT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. THOMAS STREET will commence a series of lectures on the Temptations of City Life, SABBATH EVENING, in the church corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. Subject—*Gambling*.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av. and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 9, and preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. J. B. FISHER, of Washington County, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services, God willing, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of the University-place Church.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening lecture on *Wordsworth, the Christian Poet*. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DR. HALL WILL PREACH before the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock.

ELIJAH MESSAGE.—JOSEPH THACKER CURRY will preach SUNDAY, April 25, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., and Room No. 18 at 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH AT Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, 7½ P. M. Third lecture of the course on the Incarnation: Subject—*The Ritual of the Church the Visible Exponent of Her Doctrine*.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR, (the Pastor) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, fourth lecture to young men. Subject—*The Young Drunkard*, by request.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. G. W. BRIGGS, of Cambridge. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach his farewell sermon prior to his visit to Europe, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (Episcopal,) in Hinsdo Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.). Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. J. R. HOMANS, will preach.

LIFE BELIEVERS WILL HOLD A meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall No. 336 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. JACOB GRIM, of Philadelphia, will be the preacher at that time.

BEHOLD THE SIGN!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Sign of the Son of Man*. Matt. xxiv., 30.

FORTIETH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—Rev. CHARLES E. HART, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Sixth Universalist), 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., MORNING at 10½ o'clock. EVENING, 7½. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Strangers invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, Rev. A. A. REINKE, Pastor, will hold Divine service in the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., at 10½ A. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP SOUTHGATE will administer Confirmation in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 6th-av. and 52d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 25. Service at 7½ o'clock.

A FREE CHURCH, AT THE CORNER OF Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 24, 1869.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	$30,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv't Bds.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	120¾	1,000 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	[illegible]
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115¼	2,000 Chi. West. 2d M.	91
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	115¾	6,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	95½
7,000 do.	115¾	2,000 M. & S. P. 7. 3-10 Con.	[illegible]
35,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	115¼	40 Merch. Ex. Bank	115½
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	115¾	20 Ocean Bank	[illegible]
4,000 do.	115¼	200 Canton	62½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	115¾	20 Cent. Nat. Bank	109
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105	10 Ninth Nat. Bank	113
1,000 Ill. Con. Bds. '77	100¼	10 Fourth N. Bk.	102
1,000 Ill. Con. Bds. '79	100¼	100 West. U. T.	[illegible]
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	67½	100 Mariposa Pf.	43½
3,000 do.	67½	10 Pacific Mail	93½
10,000 do.	67½	200 Adams Ex.	60½
32,000 Va. St. 6s, new	62½	100 New-York Cen.	168¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s	61½	100 do.	168¾
20,000 N. C. S. 6s, New	54½	200 Hud. R.	140
20,000 do.	54½	100 Reading	95½
5,000 do. 2d call	54½	400 Mich. Southern	98¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	69½	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Va. St. 6s, x c	58½	75 Chi. & N. W.	84½
2,000 Mo. St. 6s	88	100 Lake Shore	98
10,000 do.	88¼	100 Chi. & R. I.	137⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	89½	100 Chi. B. & Q.	174
5,000 La. 6s	73	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	90½	15 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	73½
500 P., F. W. & C. 1st	102¾	100 do.	74¼
20,000 Col., C. & I. Cen. 1st M.	84½	100 do. 2d call	74
20,000 do.	84½	20 Morris & Essex	87½
10,000 do.	85	100 do.	87½
20,000 Col. C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	80	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	133¾
1,175 Mar. Trus. Ctfs.	73	50 Ohio & Miss Pf.	76

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, April 24—P. M.

The sales of Gold during the day were at 133⅜@133¾ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold was not abundant and a small consideration was paid for its use, free of interest on the currency advanced, until Monday; but the certainty that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell Gold on the eve of the first of May, and that the disbursements for Gold Interest will take place at the same time, discouraged any attempt to press an advance of price on the mere temporary scarcity of the Cash Gold. The Foreign Exchanges left off firm, but not in very good demand, at 108⅝@108¾ for 60-day Bills on London, and 109@109¼ ₩ cent. for short sight. During the week the Treasury Office received for Gold Customs $2,697,933, and paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $1,863,[illegible]. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $1,088,881 and in Greenbacks $2,676,610. They also increase their Loans $2,273,192, and upon these various changes the general line of Deposits stands $5,136,586 higher than last Monday.

The Money market for the week closed easy at 7 ₩ cent. to the Stock Brokers on call, and 7 to 9 ₩ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime merchant paper having from 30 to 90 days to run. After 2 o'clock, in consequence of the *short* interest in U. S. 5-20s of 1865-67 and the postponement of deliveries, at the request of sellers and borrowers of the Bonds, some considerable money balances were lent out at 5@6 ₩ cent. per annum until Monday. There was no effort made to compel the delivery of 5-20s, but the signs of the day indicated an involuntary corner in the 1867s by reason of the recent heavy sales on *short* account and the comparative scarcity of the Bonds on the street.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm; the Southern State Bonds; the Miscellaneous Stocks higher on Pacific Mail, and the Railways upward on New-York Central, which sold as high as 170 ₩ cent., and generally firm on the other New-York and most of the Western roads and Reading. There was considerable excitement on New-York Central and the buyers had the credit in some quarters of acting upon private Albany information, though it is quite probable that legislation has much less to do with the rise in the stock than the strong financial position and current and economically directed business of the road.

No late Boards were held, (the usual custom on Saturdays,) but the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on the Street, at and after 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	121	120⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115⅝
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅝	67⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	59	58⅛
Missouri Bonds	88	88⅛
North Carolina Bonds, new	54½	54½
New-York Central	168¾	169⅝
Reading Railway	95¼	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	137⅝	136⅞
Northwest Common	84½	84⅜
Northwest Preferred	96⅝	96⅝
Michigan Southern	98⅝	98⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	133¾	133⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92¾	92⅜
Pacific Mail Company	93⅝	94⅛
St. Paul Preferred	85⅝	85⅝
St. Paul Common	73	77⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73¼	73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33¼
Mariposa Preferred	43⅝	43⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛	98⅛
Hudson River	140⅞	140⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	154½
Manhattan	140	Nassau	108
Mechanics'	132	Shoe and Leather	138
America	145	Continental	100½
Butchers & Drovers	135	Imp. and Traders'	124
National	110½	Park	158½
Merchants' Ex.	114½	Central National	109
Commerce	124½	First National	215
Ocean	105	Fourth National	102½
Chatham	150	Ninth National	113
Bank of the Republic	112	Tenth National	98
Hanover	114	Gold Exchange	139

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,302,450; total payments, $1,410,747; balance, $88,655,875. The receipts include for Customs, $342,000; for Gold Notes, $84,000.

Mr. T. A. Hoyt, of the banking-house of Hoyt & Gardner, and presiding officer of the Gold Exchange, was this day admitted a member at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending April 24, 1869:

April 19—Schooner *Chas. M. Nevins*, Ponce, American silver	$25,850
April 21—Steamship *Henry Chauncey*, La Libertad, American silver	3,500
April 22—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana, Spanish doubloons	542,233
April 23—Steamship *Merrimack*, Para, American gold	3,000
April 23—Steamship *Merrimack*, Para, British gold	2,500
April 24—Steamship *City of Antwerp*, Liverpool, British gold	19,492
Total	$597,0[illegible]

Messrs Easton & Co., in their circular of this date, give the following Cotton statistics for the week and season, with comparisons:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	8,039	92,417	10,348	14,704
Mobile	3,652	25,590	8,827	[illegible]
Galveston	3,020	8,000	2,506	1,848
Florida	127			
Savannah	6,646	25,900	7,850	1,944
Charleston	1,820	10,730	5,570	950
New-York	2,429	70,311	12,051	3,225
Boston, Phila., and Baltimore	907	20,000	348	
Total this week	27,150	268,848	47,477	22,051
Previously reported	1,840,946		754,227	354,099
Tot. since Sept. 1	1,874,126	268,848	801,704	377,150
Same time last year	2,000,734	224,456	1,078,684	398,114

Statistical Position.

	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	393,000	496,200
Afloat from India	225,000	232,000
Afloat from America	153,000	180,000
Stock in London	77,550	54,800
Afloat for London	79,000	25,000
Stock in Havre	37,640	18,947
Afloat for Havre	28,552	42,938
Stock in Bremen	4,931	7,898
Afloat for Bremen	10,861	6,749
Stock in United States ports	268,848	224,456
Stock in the interior towns	54,083	20,339
Total	1,337,800	1,380,681
Excess in visible supply		57,718

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the present time, now, 65,000 bales; same time 1868, 110,000 bales; Middling Orleans, now, 12⅛d.; then, 12⅛d.

The firm add this note to planters, which is to be given a very extensive circulation:

"In our circular of June 12, last year, we published a statement relating to the growing crop. This information was based on a large number of letters from various parts of the South, and was corroborated by the report of the Agricultural Bureau, published in July last. We will thank our planting friends to send us the following items: 1. The time of planting this year and last. 2. The number of acres in cotton and corn, and the number last year. 3. The number of laborers compared to last year, and the general efficiency of the labor. 4. The stand and the weather since planting. 5. The amount of fertilizers used this year and last. We will publish the information when complete."

The income of the Morris Canal and Banking Company from tolls and other sources during the past year, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was $422,476 50

[illegible]

The income of 1868, as compared with that of 1867, shows a decrease of $26,176[illegible], being a loss of a little less than six per cent. The current expenses and repairs of 1868, as compared with the expenditures for the same items in 1867, show a decrease of $50,294 40, being a gain of $24,118 24, or about seventeen per cent.

[illegible]

President, Jacob Randolph; Vice-President, Blakley Wilson; Secretary, John Rodgers.

The Export Clearances of the principal kinds of Domestic Produce since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, included 1,473 bales Cotton, 247 hhds. Tallow, 2,542 bags Corn, 382 boxes Bacon and 495 bags Oil Cake, by the steamship *Virginia*, for Liverpool; 1,781 bbls. Tar, by the brig *Evangeline*, for Greenock; 1,868 bbls. Flour, 14,460 bushels Wheat, 962 bbls. Resin, 44 bales Hops, 30 bbls. Pork, 45 pkgs. Beef, 92 boxes Bacon, 49 pkgs. Shoulders and 60 bbls. Hams, by the steamship *Dacian*, for Glasgow; 1,000 bags Cocoa and 200 tons Logwood, by the bark *Formosa*, for Hamburg; 362 bales Cotton, by the brig *Da Capo*, for Cronstadt; 100 hhds. and 97 boxes Tobacco, 800 cases refined Petroleum and 5,000 light Pipe Staves, by the bark *Nuova St. Anna*, for Gibraltar; and 136,000 heavy Pipe Staves and 273,000 light Hogshead Staves, by the bark *Giovanni*, for Cadiz.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, from Foreign Ports, for the week ending April 23, 1869, was $2,979,367.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says of the coal trade:

"The market has considerably weakened since our last report, the trade seemingly confident that no general strike will take place before the middle of May. There has also been a very large production during the past few weeks, which has enabled pretty much every class of dealers to accumulate sufficient stocks to bridge over any probable period of suspension. This has especially been the case with the local trade, but owing to a scarcity of vessels, those in the East have not fared so well, but, no doubt, will be able to supply their wants.

[illegible]

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond, for the week ending April 24:

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

James Dallet vs. Henry A. Smythe.—This was an action brought against the Collector of the Port of New-York, to recover back certain duties alleged to have been illegally exacted. It was tried before the Court without a jury upon a general statement of facts and oral evidence. The facts were as follows: The plaintiffs imported an article known as "Angustura Bitters," put up in black glass bottles, each containing less than a quart. The plaintiff upon entry of the goods reported them as "Aromatic" or "Angustura Bitters," and claimed that they were subject to a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, under section 5 of act of July 14, 1862, (12 Stat., 548,) which provides for that rate of duty on "all pills, powders, tinctures, troches, syrups, cordials, bitters, * * * or other medicinal preparations or compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body." The Appraisers, however, classified the articles as spirituous liquors, not otherwise enumerated within section 2 of the act of June 30, 1864, (13 Stat., 202,) which imposes a duty of 100 per cent. This rate of duty the plaintiffs accordingly paid, and at the same time protested, claiming that the goods were only liable to 50 per cent., because the chief component is not distilled spirits, and also because the article was a medicinal preparation prepared by a secret method. Appeal was taken, and the decision of the defendant sustained, whereupon this action was brought. The amount of the excessive duties, according to the claim of the plaintiff, was admitted to be $3,72[illegible]; and it was also stipulated that unless the goods were to be classified as a medicinal preparation, prepared according to a private formula or secret art, as a remedy or specific for disease or affections affecting the human body, the judgment should be for the defendant.

Benedict, J.—The article here in question known as "Angustura Bitters" cannot, in my opinion, be properly classified as a medicinal preparation under the fifth section of the act of 1864. It is true that it has been proved to be of some value as a remedy for some affections of the human body, such as diarrhoea, but it cannot be said to be prepared as a remedy or specific for disease within the meaning of the act referred to. Its principal and characteristic use has been shown to be in bar-rooms, as a flavoring extract for mixed drinks. That is the purpose for which it is prepared and sold. It is not ordinarily sold by druggists or prescribed by physicians as a remedy, but is imported mostly by liquor dealers and sold by them and by grocers. The fact that it has some medicinal properties is not sufficient to entitle it to be considered a medicinal preparation, but its common, well-known and principal mode of use, for which it is prepared and sold, must control its designation. The judgment will accordingly be for the defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Esq.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following is a list of the wills admitted to probate during the week ending April 24: Abel T. Edgerton, Henry Babad, Michael H. Lane, Edgar M. Brown, James Harper, Anton Schmid, Sarah Porteous, Lucinda Gambrill, Benjamin D. Brush, John Walsh, George F. Nesbit, Emily J. Housewright, Wm. D. Smith, Michael Commins, Charles McDonald.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Abel Downs, John Hynan, Felix Rone, Ebenezer Smith, Helena Saarback, Richard Vaughan, Horace Cooley, Deborah A. Findly, Catharine Douglass, William H. Frasseo, George M. Wynant, Louisa Chamberlain, Mary Hofer, Elias F. Lang, Catharine McDonough, Charles A. Rogers, Bridget Heatherington, George Wennick, Albert Henry Smith, Elias Fountain, Susannah Colsey, John Adams.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Josephine H. Post vs. Ralph H. Post; judgment of divorce granted.

Van Slyck vs. Hyatt; the defendant may serve an amended answer on payment of costs, &c.

McDaniel vs. Chambers; motion granted.

Westerfield, &c., vs. Leverich et al.; motion to continue the appointment of receiver granted.

In the matter of the application of John M. Quackenbos et al.; motion denied, &c.

Hunter vs. Hunter et al.; judgment signed.

McDonald, &c. vs. Jones et al.; motion granted, and the order suspending the defendant vacated, with costs.

Russell vs. Johnson et al.; motion granted.

Maria C. Blyth vs. Charles Blyth; judgment of divorce granted.

In the matter of J. B. Rogers; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of Isabella Smedburg et al., for leave to sell real estate; order granted.

Truelson et al. vs. Henry Hall; order vacated without costs on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.; motion granted.

Mollenhagen et al. vs. Whitman; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 24.

By Judge Monell.

Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Joseph L. Smallwood et al.; Commission granted.

Cornelia Austin vs. Thomas Delaney et al.; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Robert M. Wilson et al. vs. Isaac Wilson et al.; motion requiring receiver to pay over moneys granted.

Annie Jones vs. John Branigan; case as proposed by defendant allowed as amended; all of plaintiff's amendments disallowed. Papers in Clerk's office.

Patrick O'Beirne vs. Mathew B. Wynkoop et al.; motion granted.

C. Guion et al. vs. Samuel Lawrence et al.; motion granted on terms.

William Keeler vs. Henry L. Sayles; judgment for plaintiff with $10 costs.

Sarah S. Henning vs. W. J. Butler et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

George W. Beers vs. John T. Hendrickson et al.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

COURT NOTE.

Judge McCunn is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and will very soon resume his seat on the Bench.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

There were upon the calendar yesterday only nineteen cases of petit larceny and eight of assault and battery. No late session of this tribunal has been so devoid of important matter, nor could any amount of ingenuity extract from any of the cases anything of interest.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

AN AFFRAY IN GRAND-STREET.

A son of Jacob Cohn yesterday afternoon purchased a pair of shears at the store of Thomas M. Reid No. 252 Grand-street, but on taking them home they were declared to be worthless, and the father taking them back to the store, hot words ensued between him and Reid on the subject, and in the end Cohn found the shears of use by stabbing Reid in the breast with them. The wound was very slight, but Cohn, being arrested and arraigned, was required to give bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance for trial at the General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, officer Welsh, of the Ninth Precinct, saw two men enter the yard of No. 213 West Fourteenth-street, occupied by Albert S. Rosenbaum as a dwelling. One of the men ascended the steps to the front door, while the other darted under the area-stoop, but when the officer crossed the street, both men ran out into the street, and attempted to escape. The officer pursued, and seeing a "jimmy" in the hands of one of the men, called to him to stop, which he refused to do, and the officer then fired six shots at him, none of which took effect. Both men escaped at the time, but were subsequently arrested and gave their names as Jeremiah Shaughnessy and Andrew Tierney. They denied their guilt, but being positively identified by the officer as the men he had pursued, they were committed, in default of $1,000 bail each, for their appearance at the General Sessions.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

One Jerry McMillen, who is said to be a well-known member of the negro minstrel fraternity, was arraigned on a charge of felonious assault, made by Josephine Smith, who says that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning McMillen assaulted her with a penknife, aiming his blows at her throat, but she warded them off by throwing up her hands, which were covered with wounds. The accused was held in $[illegible] bail to answer at the General Sessions.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

SHOPLIFTING.

Yesterday morning David Isaacs entered the store of Messrs. Barrett, Palmer & Heal, at No. 295 Canal-street, and, thinking himself unnoticed, picked up two pieces of crape cloth, valued at $60. He was detected in the act by one of the employes, named Vreeland Brickell, who caused his arrest. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

John Scott, who professes to have forgotten the precise locality of his residence, appeared before the Magistrate yesterday and entered a complaint of larceny against Josephine Johnson. He accompanied the woman to a house in Baxter-street, and remained there a few minutes. When he left her he discovered that he had been robbed of $30. Josephine was arraigned and held for trial, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention, in order that his memory might be refreshed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MALICIOUS MISCHIEF?

In re. John H. Vanderveer.—On Wednesday last the defendant was adjudged guilty of malicious mischief by Justice Cornwell, of Brooklyn, and fined $50 or stand committed to the Penitentiary for fifty days.

A writ of certiorari was sued out, and the case was argued fully. It appeared that the prisoner was driving a truck on the Bridge-street ferry boat; that one Johnson was at the same time driving a truck with two mules; that while leaving the boat the defendant's truck collided with Johnson's truck, and his mules went overboard; the defendant was thereupon arrested and brought before Justice Cornwell, who decided as above.

Counsel for the defendant argued that to constitute malicious mischief, it must appear that the defendant had "secretly, wantonly and maliciously" destroyed the property of another, and that the return did not show such facts, and cited in support of his views: The People vs. Moody; 5th Denio, 277; 5th Parker's Criminal Rep., 385; 24th Howard, 380; 13th Wendell, 419, and 5th Cowen, 258. After hearing opposing counsel, the Court reversed the conviction, and revoked and annulled the fine and discharged the defendant.

A. H. Reavey for defendant; S. D. Morris, District-Attorney, opposed.

Singular Attempt at Suicide.

A few days ago the wife of Hyman F. Styles, of Kingston, left her home very suddenly, leaving a note behind in which she said: "I'm tired of life and am going to Heaven, mother." As soon as the note was discovered an earnest search for the missing woman was instituted, but without success, till a late hour the same day, when she was found near the Red House on a country road leading out of the village. She had taken some sharp instrument, gashed her arms in many places, severing a number of arteries, and laid down by the roadside, when she covered herself with leaves and shrubs, intending to bleed to death. When found she was in a weak and helpless condition, and was immediately conveyed to her residence, where medical attendance was given her and she is now slowly recovering.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Drunken Sailor Shot Dead in the Fourth Ward—Arrest of the Murderer.

Another murder was committed in this City yesterday, rum being the principal cause of the crime. Emil Butts, a German, aged 24, lives in the low den No. 15 New Chambers-street, where he cohabits with one of the female inmates. Among the other men who occupy rooms in the house was one Thomas Hughes, aged 27, a native of Ireland, and formerly a sailor, who appears to have been a man of intemperate habits. These two men quarreled several times recently, though they avoided direct hostilities. On Friday evening one of these quarrels occurred, arising out of some difficulty the women had had with each other, and though the men contented themselves with a wordy warfare, the quarrel was with difficulty kept from overstepping those bounds. The disputants were at length separated and the matter hushed up, nothing more being thought of the disturbance, as similar affairs are of daily occurrence in that disreputable neighborhood. Yesterday Hughes met an old friend of his when following the sea, and proceeded with him on a drinking bout, both men becoming somewhat intoxicated. When Hughes returned to his wretched home, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was in just the right humor for a fierce quarrel on very slight occasion; and as he accidentally encountered Butts as he entered the basement, where his apartments were situated, he at once insulted Butts and threatened to whip him. Being a man of slender build, while his opponent was a man of considerable strength and powerful *physique*, Butts deemed discretion the better part of valor. He ran into the street, followed closely by Hughes. As the latter reached the doorway, he roared out a challenge to Butts for "a fair up-and-down fight," when Butts drew a common old-fashioned double-barreled pistol and fired once at Hughes. The weapon was loaded with powder and buckshot; all three of the slugs entered the breast of Hughes in the region of the heart, and in almost a straight line. The veins or arteries leading to the heart were punctured by at least two of the slugs, causing such excessive hemorrage as caused death before the wounded man could be taken to the Oak-street Police Station-house. Butts made no attempt to escape, and was arrested by Officer Honan, of the Fourth Ward, and he was locked up for the night to await the result of the inquest, to be held by Coroner Flynn. He claimed to have acted in self-defence, and seemed only anxious that a discharge of his from the United States service as a Sergeant, should be secured by the police for safe-keeping. A number of "policy" slips were found on his person.

National Guard News and Gossip.

A full-dress inspection of the Ninth Regiment takes place at the Armory, on Monday, May 10, at 8 P. M. Officers and members will appear in the new full-dress uniform, (white gloves.) Those who have not obtained the new uniform will appear in full fatigue. The anniversary of the departure of this regiment to the seat of war will be celebrated on Thursday, May 27, by a full-dress parade. The following-named have been elected and appointed to the positions named: David Wolff, Second Lieutenant, vice Swords, resigned; Joseph Orr, to be right general guide, vice Wolff, promoted. The moonlight parade and serenade to Colonel Wilcox on Wednesday evening was a decided success, Mrs. Wilcox having her parlors overflowed with bouquets and stands of flowers.

The inspection of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, in the new dress uniform, having been postponed on account of the wing drill ordered for the 12th inst., will take place on to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. Members will appear in the new uniform coat and pantaloons, white body belts, with the rest of the equipments—epaulettes, dress hat and white gloves; leggings will not be worn. Members not having the new uniform will report to Lieut. Laird, in fatigue uniform, for drill. This being the closing drill of the season, Capt. Cullen hopes that every member will make it a point to be present. Squad drills will be held every Monday evening during the month of May. The full fine for non-attendance will be enforced. It is hereby announced that a volunteer class will be formed at the end of this month for practice in target firing. The first drill of the class will be held on Monday evening, May 3, and will continue every Monday evening during the month.

An election was held in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Palmer. The First Lieutenant in the Company, Mr. Thomas Tate, Jr., was unanimously elected Captain, Second Lieutenant Charles D. Topping to be First, and Sergeant William H. Hall to be Second Lieutenant. The officers intend having a pleasant time on Wednesday evening.

Captain Mathew J. O'Rourke, author of several works on the sword as a weapon, and who is about publishing an interesting work entitled *Swords and Swordmanship, Ancient and Modern*, intends delivering a lecture on Thursday evening next, at Steinway Hall. As the lecture has been written at the suggestion of leading officers in the regular and volunteer forces, it will be, no doubt, a success. Mr. O'Rourke has drawn the matter for his lecture from the pages of his forthcoming work, and will present to his audience a most interesting mass of information on the origin and progress of the sword as a weapon of war.

Gen. Rawlins, as Secretary of War, has recently issued an order announcing that the system of instruction for the drum and fife, prepared by Drum-Major Gardiner A. Strube, late United States Volunteers, recommended for adoption by a Board of Officers, of which Brevet Major-General George L. Hartsuff, United States Army, is President, having been approved, is adopted for the instruction of the infantry of the Army of the United States, and for the observance of the militia of the United States. Mr. Strube is the Drum-Major of the Twelfth Regiment, in this City.

Colonel Wm. De Lacy, Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers, announces in a recent order that having been elected and commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, he assumes command of the same, and announces the following staff appointments: First Lieutenant John E. Gunn, of A Company, Adjutant; First Lieutenant James B. Spencer, of C Company, Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant B. Frank Mills, of D Company, Commissary; Dr. John Howe, Late Surgeon First New-York Volunteers, Surgeon. The former staff or acting staff officers, will immediately, on receipt of this order, turn over all books, papers or other property belonging to the regiment, to the above-named officers. The regular company drills will continue as heretofore until further orders, and all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, must be, when participating in such drills, fully uniformed and equipped.

Meeting of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown.

The Old School Presbytery of Elizabethtown, comprising many of the oldest and most important churches in New-Jersey, held its Spring meeting in the First Church of Elizabeth on Tuesday and Wednesday last. A large number of ministerial and lay delegates were present. Among them were the venerable Dr. Blauvelt, Dr. Engliss, the Stated Clerk, and Colonel Hope, well known to our business circles in connection with the "Hope Express Company." He appeared as a representative from the new and enterprising church of Roselle, a village on the Central New-Jersey Railroad. This congregation has recently erected a very beautiful edifice, and is almost entirely free from debt. New and expensive churches have also been erected recently at Westfield and Liberty Corner, and considerable repairs and renovations have been made on the churches in Rahway, Plainfield and Elizabethport. This Presbytery is decidedly and unanimously in favor of the reunion movement, as it is called, by which it is hoped that the Old School and New School Presbyterian Churches will be united soon. It elected the following ministers and laymen as delegates to the next General Assembly which meets in New York in May, namely, Rev. Drs. Plumley and Lucas, with Messrs. Hunt and Hagaman.

The next meeting of this body will be held in Liberty Corner. The Presbytery installs on next Tuesday Rev. H. L. Teller, as pastor of the church in Plainfield. Able and eloquent ministers are appointed to take part in the services, which are to be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield.

The Central Park.

Within the past three weeks vegetation in the Park has made wonderful progress. Already the lawns afford fine pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep and lambs; many of the more hardy shrubs are in bloom; the crocus and hyacinth adorn the pastures, and the tulip-tree has put forth its flowers. A large amount of work has been done in the Park within the last fortnight. Beds and borders have been dug and weeded, trees and shrubs pruned, drains opened, paths relaid, fences repaired and seats repainted. The grand, or Broadway entrance, is being altered. The drives are being widened and the sunk ground on the left of the entrance is being filled up. This will improve the appearance of this portion of the Park materially.

The boy's play-house has been completed, as also the dairy. The structure on the top of Observatory Hill is progressing toward completion at the rate of one stone per day. Evidently the workmen are not hurrying themselves over this job.

Yesterday the Park was visited by thousands of persons in carriages, on horseback and on foot. The velocipedists were out in full force. No restrictions appear to have been placed on their movements, and every foot-path has its bicycle. We have not heard of any accidents occurring from their use, and, with ordinary precautions, there does not appear to be reason to fear that any may occur.

As already stated in the Times, the fine bronze statue of the "Indian Hunter" has been placed near the marble arch. It attracts a great deal of attention.

Providing Soldiers with Reading Matter.

A great want has long been felt by soldiers on garrison duty for entertaining and instructive reading matter, with which to occupy their leisure time. The majority of them, particularly those stationed in isolated places, usually find their martial life very monotonous and heavy without the aid of books and periodicals, and gladly welcome occasional contributions of reading matter, which is attentively perused. To thoroughly and permanently supply them the Military Post Library Association has been organized in this City, and is now working quietly and promisingly under adverse influences. It is intended to furnish reading matter to the troops in the immediate neighborhood, but also to those all along the Atlantic Coast and in the Far West, conditional, however, on its being provided with the money necessary to sustain the project by generous citizens. Already the Association has distributed a large number of books, &c., and has received the most warm and encouraging notices from the recipients. The Association has established a depot at the Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 53, where contributions of money and reading matter are received by Mr. John B. Ketchum, the Secretary. Mr. Wm. Pitt Palmer, the Treasurer, has his office at No. 63 Wall-street. Soldiers are constantly sending them numerous communications, asking for supplies of reading matter, which they sometimes find difficult to comply with; but they are successfully endeavoring to overcome their embarrassments.

The Newburyport *Herald* declares in favor of General Butler for the next Governor of Massachusetts. It says: "We need just such a man—a man of great executive powers—to reconstruct affairs at the State-house."

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE. Established 1853. OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 TO 3. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Interest on deposits three months, May 1 to Aug. 1. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

INTEREST FROM MAY 1 ON MONEY deposited on or before that day, at 6 per cent. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, before May 1, a Job Printing Office, with a large and increasing business. The owner cannot attend to it. Also, a double-cylinder Taylor press, with five rollers and table distribution, in complete order. Price $2,500 cash. For particulars inquire of I. W. ENGLAND, publisher New-York *Sun*.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN AS partner, with $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business paying a handsome profit. Address P., Box No. 104 Times Office.

$20,000—$25,000—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or general, in the lumber trade in this City; agents need not apply. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF GOOD education desires a situation in an American family as companion; can make herself useful; is accustomed to good society; has no objection to traveling, or to a situation in any large city; references exchanged. Address for particulars Mrs. E., care of L. W. McFarland, No. 166 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored man, as coachman in a private family; best City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 20th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; no objection to distance. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 22 Spring-st.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH WET nurses and sick nurses, with reference and experience, constantly to be found at LOUIS & Mrs. HANSEN'S NURSE AGENCY, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain situations for a man and wife; the one as gardener and coachman; the other as cook or laundress; both of whom have lived with him a number of years, and he can well recommend in every respect. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 38 Beaver-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE married Englishman, a situation as coachman; fifteen years in this City; will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 212 East 28th-st., third floor, or address THOMAS H. W., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young man of sober habits; understands milking and light gardening; willing and obliging; good references. Address T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING a good coachman can have one well recommended by applying to H. A. BLAKESLEE, No. 42 Beaver-st., New-York, or K., at stable corner of State and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, a house to take charge of for the Summer months at reasonable terms; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 44 West 6th-st. Can be seen until 1st of May.

FRENCH COOK.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience and ability wishes to meet with a situation at a Summer place, or any other. Address A. G., No. 369 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKkeeper and general clerk in a carriage repository; one that is willing to apply himself to the business, may address a note, with references, to D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG MAN, (Hollander,) three years in America, talking Dutch, English and German, wants a situation as gardener. Address G. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A STAtionery and printing establishment; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address S. & P., Box No. 5,136 New-York Post Office.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 16 inches wide, also colored silks, 16 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 25, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARREY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ENDLESS MATCH.

This most wonderful, useful, economical and convenient article, which lights repeatedly in wind or rain, and readily surpasses all other matches, is for sale everywhere, and Messrs. J. H. TENNENT & CO., petroleum and lamp dealers, No. 232 Pearl-st., New-York, are sole agents for the sale of the same in the United States and Territories. Call and see them.

STORAGE, STORAGE, STORAGE. CUT THIS OUT. And then you will know where you can store your furniture, baggage, pianos, and all other goods, which will be elevated with care to clean and separate rooms free from vermin. Send along your goods and they will receive the best of care. A. J. ROBERTS, No. 328 6th-av.

CARPET PAPER. A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 19 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE. A choice cabinet collection of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap as the room is wanted that it occupies. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

MARBLE BLOCKS—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—Three hundred blocks B below AT. C. F. W., and other favorite marks for sale, duty paid, at market prices. AUGUSTUS TABER & BRO., Importers and wholesale dealers in marble, 712 Water-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 200 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 602 6th-av., and 1,210 B'd-way. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS and libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.; 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST. LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK; MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires and two trustees for the first class, and two trustees for the third class to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAUTION! The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.: $500 Ulster County, (N. Y.) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,157, 2,158 and 2,159, 9th series, ($100 each;) No. 1,342, 12th series, $500. $10,000 Bigelow Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each. $1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, AND LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe. Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

BANK OF AMERICA. The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST. $50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest. Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885. Length of road, 142 miles. Capital stock, $2,000,000. First mortgage, 2,000,000. Second mortgage, 2,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st. N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869. THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank. R. E. SMITH, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 21, 1869. THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day. L. M. LAWSON, President.

APRIL 22, 1869. THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE American Express Company, representing the interest of stockholders in excess of the Company previous to December 23, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF THE GOLD and Stock Telegraph Company stock. Address STOCK, Post Office Box No. 3,987.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on and after the 27th inst. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDS L. JONES, No. 43 Pine-st., Room No. 10. By order of the Board. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869. THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will close on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and remain closed until MONDAY, May 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of all taxes. The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of May. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE. PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Hanover-square, New-York, will sell at public auction at the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, No. 82 5th-av., New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, without any reserve whatever, and to the highest bidder, the following well-known original paintings by Jerome Thompson: "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET," "HOME, SWEET HOME," "THE CAPTIVE CHILD," "PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE." The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain until the sale, open day and evening. We beg leave to say to those desiring these well-known paintings, that they can attend the sale with perfect confidence, and with our guarantee that no limit whatever will be placed upon the works, but that the sale will be as stated above, positively without reserve. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION. Now on exhibition day and evening at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av. The paintings in oil are by fifty-one celebrated artists, American and foreign, such as Kensett, Gifford, Jas. Hart, E. Johnson, Casilear, Boughton, Durand, Whittredge, J. G. Brown, Richards of Philadelphia, &c., &c. Foreign School—Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Baugniet, Jalabert, Duverger, Boulanger, Carand, Kraus, Hubner, Diaz, Preyer, &c., &c. The water-color drawings are by seventy-three various foreign artists, including Edouard Frere, David, Calmetas, Dekeyser, Bouvier, Marohn, Isabey, Rivoire, &c., &c. Also, the beautiful work in marble by Martinelli, of Milan, "Listening to the Birds." Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock. The well-known ability of Mr. Avery as an expert in matters of taste, and his previous good faith with the public in carrying out his sales at auction, render this sale the most important of the season.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st. MONDAY, APRIL 26, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the private residence 15 West 54th-st. MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 287 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 126th-st., Harlem, between 1st and 2d avs. TUESDAY, April 27, at the private residence No. 46 Grove-st., at 10½ o'clock. TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 225 West 11th-st. TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 124 East 31st-st. TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 70 Clinton-place. TUESDAY, April 27, evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., Avery's collection of fine oil-paintings. WEDNESDAY, April 28, evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., Avery's collection of fine oil-paintings. WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 128 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., bankrupt sale. FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 198 East 27th-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 287 4th-st., near Lafayette-place, all the genteel household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine Plimpton bedstead, wardrobes, extension table, rosewood piano, mirrors, sofa bedsteads, fine velvet carpet, beds, bedding, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 West 54th-st., near 5th-av., fine household furniture, consisting of rich Axminster carpets, satin brocatel curtains, lace curtains, parlor suites, buffets, pier and mantel mirrors, bronze clocks, chandelier, very fine regulator, carved black-walnut hat-racks, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL sell on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 46 Grove-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany pianos, card tables, mirrors, lace curtains, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, dressing tables, bookcase and secretary, music stand, enameled cottage suites, iron bedsteads, writing desks, feather beds, spreads, blankets, quilts, sheets and pillow cases, &c. Also, a fine East India china dinner set, camphor-wood trunks, Chinese ware, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 189 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of fine rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood etageres, lace and brocatel curtains, fine pier and mantel mirrors, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cottage suites, extension tables, buffets, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; also, a fine assortment of kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, 37 Nassau-st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL sell on MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 98 Greene-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, parlor suite, bedroom suite, bedding, dressing bureaus, washstands, oil-paintings, crockery, glass, china, &c., &c. SAME DAY, at 12 o'clock, At No. 168 Greene-st., carpets, mirrors, wardrobe, parlor suite, chamber furniture, dressing bureau, washstand, rosewood piano, beds, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, sheets, quilts, &c., &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT SALE OF FURNITURE MADE BY ROUX—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE. On TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., an elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, made by ROUX & CO., consisting of rich ormolu and ebony suite, covered in blue satin damask, card tables to match, ebony cabinet, mounted with ormolu, with real bronze clock, rosewood suite, Louis XIV. style, covered in crimson, lounge, &c., rosewood piano-forte, chandeliers, lace curtains, ebony and black-walnut bookcases, velvet and Brussels carpets, library table, black-walnut suite covered in green reps, superb dinner set, (blue and gold,) extension table, black-walnut buffet, chairs to match, a large family mangle, made to order, china and glassware, silver-plated ware; BEDROOMS black walnut and ebony made by ROUX, bureaus, wardrobes, armoires, cabinets, drawers, crib to match, couches, cabinets, &c., together with mattresses, bedding and other furniture, including kitchen ware; the entire sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 49 Lexington-av. MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 162 West 45th-st. MONDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Liberty-st., Wines and liquors. TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 200 East 17th-st. TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 West 12th-st. TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 296 East 50th-st. Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 26, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 29 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in gold and crimson satin, marble-top etageres, centre and fancy tables, rich satin and lace curtains, rosewood pianoforte, (Bacon & Raven, makers,) sofas, lounges, easy chairs, oak extension table, dining chairs, mahogany library suite, fine walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstand, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rich French china and glass ware, bronzes and mantel ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALLEN & BROWN will sell on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 251 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York City, all of the furniture contained in the house, consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, parlor furniture en suite, one in green reps and one in velvet, lounges in reps and velvet, walnut bedroom furniture, beds and bedding, chairs, tables and table furniture, glass and chinaware, crockery, &c.; also, one handsome rosewood piano, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture, utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Broadway, New-York.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J. ACTUAL SALE AT AUCTION, (unless previously sold at private sale,) OF SIX MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITES AND TWO HANDSOME PLOTS AND HOUSES, STABLES, &c., TO BE OFFERED AT AUCTION BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY. For full descriptions, permits and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, in the City of New-York, For account of whom it may concern: 2,112 shares of the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, par value $100 each.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer. WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture in the private residence No. 130 East 25th-st., near Park-av., rosewood piano-forte, elegant pier mirrors, curtains, carpets, bedding, &c. ALSO, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in the private residence No. 316 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. ALSO, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 126 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 27, at No. 3 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture contained in said house, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, black walnut parlor and bedroom suites, pier and mantel glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, bureaus, washstand, wardrobes, bookcase, armour, curtains, bedding, engravings, dining-room furniture, cutlery, glassware, refrigerator, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE.—On MONDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a very choice and rare lot of wines belonging to the estate of the late Robert Baird, consisting of old sherries, port 20 years old, imported by St. Armand, old brandy, Holland gin, &c. Also, without limit or reservation, large lines of first-class wines, brandies, whiskies, &c., viz.: cases Otard brandy, Holland gin, Scotch whisky, Bourbon whisky, in half barrels, favorite brands, sherries in casks, demijohns of whiskies, rums, brandy, wines, &c. Do. in cases, fine clarets, Sauternes, very fine London Dock brandies, (vintage 1848,) in bottles; fine South Side Madeiras, sherries, pale and tawny ports; also, to close a foreign account, several lines of wines, brandies, &c., bottled in London. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store: BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, fine style and action, believed to be sound and kind.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 162 West 45th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson figured brocatel, rosewood marble-top etageres, elegant gilt-frame French-plate pier mirror, with cornices and base, carved rosewood library table, chairs in green reps, black walnut extension dining table, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, black-walnut dining chairs, covered with green leather; carved black-walnut bedsteads, marble-top washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, spring do., feather bolsters and pillows, paillasses, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $8,000; price, $18,000; neatly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 43 5th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON THE BEST part of West 28th-st.—A four-story English-basement brick, 17x50x100; 12 rooms, newly painted all through; new heaters, splendid order; price $16,000. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN 13TH-ST., near 5th-av., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in excellent order; two-thirds of purchase money can remain on mortgage. JOHN E. PIERCE, No. 105 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM—TWO SPLENdid and well-built brown-stone-front houses; 20 feet, three-story, basement and cellar; replete with all improvements; $12,500; all cash $13,000. Apply on the premises, 126th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs.

FIFTH AND MADISON AVS.—FINE plots and single lots, embracing several corners, 40th to 60th and 88th sts.; also, on the streets near 5th-av. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 13 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises.

THE BIG MAP IS OUT—NEW-YORK above 88th-st., and part of Westchester County, with dimensions and grades. For sale by HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer, Publisher, No. 33 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE

Will sell on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York:
COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HALEDON, N. J.; 4½ miles from Paterson Depot, and one hour from New-York, a two-story frame house and about an acre of ground, well laid out with fruit, shrubbery, &c. Maps at the home at No. 181 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

CLINTON-AV. RESIDENCE AT AUCtion, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers. Will sell on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York: An elegant brown-stone residence on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on the west side, 141 feet south of Fulton-av.; three-story French roof and basement brown-stone dwelling, 20x50 feet; dwelling contains all the modern improvements, well built and in good order; location unsurpassed; the house can be seen at any time.

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORES ON COURT-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn; elegant plate-glass fronts, high ceilings, splendidly finished and well adapted for any business. Immediate possession and low rents. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 181 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LOcality of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and subcellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

1869.

Before selecting a home in the country, get a copy of the DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY, which can be procured, free of charge, at the office of the GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, ROOM 12, ERIE BUILDING, FOOT OF DUANE-ST., and learn the advantages offered upon the line of this road. FREQUENT TRAINS, LOWEST RATES OF COMMUTATION, HEALTHFUL LOCATIONS, CHEAP LANDS, FERTILE SOIL, and all the desirable features of country homes.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The elegant residence and grounds, situated at Manhasset, L. I., formerly belonging to Hon. Benjamin Wood, consisting of about 65 acres of the most productive land in the State; probably the finest flower garden in America covers 20 acres of this property. The whole is admirably adapted for cutting up into villa plots, it being located at the terminus of the North Shore Road, and only 18 miles from New-York City. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at a great bargain, on account of death in the owner's family; consisting of 11 acres choice land, several fine building sites, with Italian cottage, 11 rooms, 2½ story, plain and neat; situation perfectly healthy, high and commanding; very tastily laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.; one mile from salt water, and less than a mile from New-Haven depot; an abundance of choice fruit, all kinds; with a never-failing trout brook running through the meadow; fish pond, ice-house, carriage-house, stable [illegible], every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, and only 15 miles from the City; 2 miles above Harlem. Apply immediately to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 31 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., "Lindencroft," built by P. T. Barnum for his lifelong residence; the most delightful and complete country seat in America; price $80,000. Also, "The Petrel's Nest," a charming cottage on Seaside Park; price $8,500, and several other nice houses in Bridgeport. For pictures and printed details apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. SPAULDING & CO., Stamford, Conn., or No. 411 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 58 Liberty-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st.; or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 500 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of Amasa Manton, Esq., on the shore of Rhode Island, Narragansett Bay, near Newport; spacious mansion, with modern conveniences, barn, ice-house and other outbuildings; boat-house, with boats; good anchorage; fishing and bathing on premises; fruit and vegetable gardens; Boston, Providence and Newport Railway station very near; beautiful views over the bay, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., and 21 City Exchange, Boston.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIdence, three minutes' walk from the "Junction Station;" double house; hall through the centre; substantially built and modern improvements; good barn, with stables and carriage room; lot well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing. Inquire of BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or of the owner, D. F. COLIE, 47 Warren-st., New-York.

AT NEWARK—THREE NEW COTTAGES, forty minutes from City, on Clinton-av.; high ground, splendid view, one acre land, every variety of fruit and shrubbery; French slate roof, twelve rooms, every modern convenience; surroundings first-class; city cars pass property. All at reduced prices if sold in few days. Apply to PESHINE, No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York, or at No. 873 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE of six acres, at Cold Spring, in the Highlands of the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot; modern-built dwelling-house, with gardener's house, stable and other outbuildings; fine river and mountain views; possession June 15. Apply to I. G. PEARSON, Relief Insurance Company, No. 146 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J., time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address H. J. W., New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL PLACE in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail, three-fourths of mile from station; half acre of ground well laid out, garden made, new picket fence; house contains eight rooms; good cellar; water in the house; new outbuildings; plenty of shade and fruit; schools and churches convenient. Apply at the office of ROMAINE, BAIT & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUDSON City, N. J., several three-story Mansard-roof houses, very desirably located; gas, water and all modern improvements. Inquire of H. M. ROGERS, corner of Palisade and Reservoir avs., Hudson City, two blocks south of the West-Hoboken horse railroad from Hoboken, or of E. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Room D, basement, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., an elegant house, 14 rooms, completely furnished and in thorough order; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; 14 acres laid out in lawn; abundance of fruit, good vegetable garden; commodious stable, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, in fact complete in every respect and ready for immediate occupancy; $35,000; terms easy. FAY BROTHERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, half an hour from City and fifteen minutes from station, the country seat of Mrs. Stoughton; six acres, large mansion, lodge and conservatory, stable, coach-house, &c.; ornamental grounds, with garden and fruit. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 58x170; no paved street, no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT WATCH HILL, R. I., THE Watch Hill House, fully furnished; one of the finest located hotels on the Atlantic coast; the proprietor would sell the hotel and about four acres on which it stands, or lease the hotel. Apply to S. H. BURGER, Watch Hill, R. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front alone worth what is asked for property; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES ISLAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,500.—A NEAT RESIDENCE, eight rooms, garden, fruit, shade, &c., located on north shore Staten Island; fine water front. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE FARM OF THIRTY-TWO acres at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; on it is an excellent modern house, with seven rooms, and good outbuildings; plenty of quince, pear, apple and cherry trees, and berry bushes on the land, some seven acres of which are plowed and manured; also about forty loads of manure in the barn-yard ready for use; land elevated and has a spring and brook on it; the farm has yielded from $1,200 to $1,500 per year, and will be let to a good tenant for half that amount per year. Further particulars and premises shown by W. H. HARRIS & CO., Wall-st., corner Broad, third floor, New-York City, or near depot, Montclair, N. J.

THORNTON N. HODMAN, REAL ESTATE agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st., offers to let three-story brick house, No. 122 Waverley-place; has modern improvements; rent $1,200; also, entire upper part of house No. 127 Waverley-place, six rooms and attic, $800; both the above premises will be put in good order; also, store and rear rooms, and other rooms in house No. 4 Hudson-st. Also, four-story brown-stone front, No. 223 West 14th-st., will be put in good order. Rent $2,500.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, A newly-furnished dwelling-house, with about two acres of land; location high; size of house 32x50; gas throughout, dumb waiter, &c.; Aqueduct water introduced into the kitchen; ice-house filled; fruit and shade trees; new stables, accommodating four horses and carriages; sixteen trains daily by M. & E. R. R. For particulars inquire of T. CHICHESTER, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG, NEAR the ferries, a three-story brick house, furnished or unfurnished; two lots in common; beautiful locality; owner and wife reserving second floor, would board for the rent if agreeable, or divide the expenses with another couple willing to take charge. Address Box No. 1,209 New-York Post Office, stating name and references.

TO LEASE—NORTH SHORE STATEN Island, one mile from Factoryville landing, a gentleman's country residence, completely and handsomely furnished, 16 rooms, with all conveniences of a city house; 10 to 20 acres of land; fruits of all kinds, choice gardens, stables, carriage-house, with stream of water through the grounds. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FLUSHING, the beautiful country residence of Samuel B. Parsons, with twelve acres beautifully improved. House very spacious, gas, furnace, two bath-rooms, large stable, granery, three green-houses, ice-house, filled; all fruits in profusion; situation unsurpassed; five minutes' walk from depot; twenty-four trains daily. Full plans with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER BROWN, No. 18 Park-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO PRETTY COTTAGES, finely located as to neighborhood, and near depot; both in good order; rent low; gas and water in each; sidewalk flagged from depot to door. Apply at office of HERRING & HALL, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—ON 80TH-ST., THE SECOND three-story brick house east of Avenue A, with nine rooms, basement and under cellar; gas and fixtures, range, hot and cold water, all in complete order. Rent, $600. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 17 Nassau-st., opposite Mr. Gallagher's Baptist Church, Brooklyn; is in elegant order, with furnace, bath, &c.; possession immediately. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND—Furnished house to let—New house, three-story, French roof, finished in superior manner, with all modern improvements, billiard-room, &c.; furniture new and elegant; lot 125x136; ten minutes from landing. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined.—To let, a splendid three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with the use of four lots, on the southwest corner of 155th-st. and Avenue A; high ground and magnificent view. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.; partially or fully furnished if desired, with privilege of carriage-house, stable, &c. For particulars inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, or G. MILLER, No. 52 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT ON THE SOUND—FINE residence, elegantly furnished, piano, good library, horses and carriages, boat-house, &c.; six months or longer; 18 miles from the City by rail. COLLINS & BUNTING, No. 1,234 Broadway.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, painted and frescoed; in splendid order; all improvements; 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; rent $1,800. Apply to owner, No. 100 East 29th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements, frescoed saloon parlors, library, extension, elegant gas fixtures and mantels. Inquire on premises, No. 250 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO-STORY PHILADELPHIA front brick house No. 418 Union-st., Brooklyn; rent $350. Inquire at lumber-yard of WATSON & PETTINGER, corner of Carroll and Nevins sts.

TO LET—ON THE UPPER TERRACE, NEW Brighton, a fine house, with all modern improvements; fine view of bay and near ferries. A. PRENTICE, No. 165 Broadway.

NO. 142 EAST 21ST-ST.—OPPOSITE Gramercy Park, pleasant furnished house to let, in suites or singly, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A three-story high-stoop house in East 18th-st., lately painted, in thorough order, and handsomely furnished. JAMES HARRAL & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.

TO RENT—NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I., A NEAT cottage, containing five rooms; good neighborhood; one mile from depot; price $125 per annum. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., (up stairs.)

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF adults, five rooms, second floor, $40. No. 203 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT—A DWELLING ADJOINING Rectory of St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.; finely located; large rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

SALOONS AT JEROME PARK.—THE Saloons under the Grand Stand, at Jerome Park, for the sale of refreshments, will be let to a suitable party for the approaching race meeting. Propositions will be received until 1st May, at No. 920 Broadway, or at Fordham, by C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS AND TWO cellars, together or separate, in building No. 493 Broadway. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BROADWAY—TO LET, THE SECOND floors, consisting of four rooms each, in buildings Nos. 1,123 and 1,125 Broadway, near 25th-st.; a fine location for any light business; rent moderate. Inquire of S. D. GORMAN, No. 889 Broadway.

A HANDSOME NEW STORE FOR UP-town first-class trade, with three floors, six rooms each, en suite, No. 643 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side. Apply at No. 645 Broadway.

TO LET—A SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR, ABOUT 25x100, well lighted and with steam power, in Crosby-st., near Spring-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale cheap. BENNETT & CO.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 3 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 5th-av.

STABLE TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STAble to let to a private party, No. 3 West 20th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 292 BROADWAY, first floor. Apply to V. G. HALL, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, over Fulton Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR floors, 50x80 feet, in the new building, 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 31 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 94 Broadway, Room No. 23.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST STORES ON 3d-av., splendidly fitted up as a dry goods store. Apply to FORD & HUBBELL, No. 836 3d-av.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 103 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND BASEment No. 563 Broadway, 25x100; adjoining Ball, Black & Co.'s. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 203 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 4 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply [illegible] to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LAKE & McCREERY,

WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS AT NO. 61 BROADWAY ON MONDAY EVENING, AND OPEN THEIR

SPLENDID NEW STORE,
Corner Broadway and 11th-st.,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,

WITH AN ELEGANT STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SELECTED, IMPORTED, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AND COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORS IN

SILKS,
SATINS,
POPLINS, (FRENCH,)
DRESS GOODS,
MOHAIRS, GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES, &c.

ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS FOR THE SEASON,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
DAMASKS,
TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS,
BARNSLEY SHEETING, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE.)

WE WILL ALSO OPEN A
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER AN EXPERIENCED ARTISTE,
WITH AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, MORNING WRAPPERS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CARPETS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF
VELVET
TAPESTRY AND
BRUSSELS

CARPETS,

IN NEW AND BRILLIANT
PATTERNS.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

A CARD.
REMOVAL ON 1ST OF MAY.

MRS. GAYNOR

Will remove her Corset, Skirt and ready-made Muslin Robes and Skirt business from No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

TO THE OLD STORE,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.
Mrs. GAYNOR has always made

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

She has for years studied the art of suiting the various styles of ladies' figures, with as various styles of Corsets. Some elegant specimens just received. Ladies requiring an article fit should wait.

ALSO,

she will open some uncommon styles, in White Dresses, Robes, Breakfast Suits, Train Skirts, Walking Skirts, Tournures, Pads, Braces, Supporters, &c., &c.

Mrs. GAYNOR'S business has for some time passed out of her management, and she now begs to inform her old patrons and other ladies that she will, with renewed exertions, reopen No. 765 BROADWAY, with an elegant variety of fresh goods and latest styles expressly imported for this opening, and at most reasonable prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 26,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SPECIALTIES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
SEVERAL CASES INDIA, FRENCH AND PAISLEY DO.,
far below market value.
PARIS-MADE SILK SACQUES,
$[illegible] each and upward.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS,
$12, $15, and $18 each.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN THE MOST APPROVED DESIGNS,
$18 each and upward.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SACQUES
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
GOATS' HAIR WALKING SKIRTS—$2 and $2 25 each.
LADIES' BREAKFAST SUITS IN WHITE CAMBRIC, FRENCH NAINSOOK, COLORED MUSLIN, CHINTZ AND PLAIN PIQUE, &c.
PARIS-MADE RECEPTION DRESSES, VERY ELEGANT.
Also,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS GOODS, &c., FROM AUCTION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, April 26,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN PRICES,
PLAID AND STRIPED SPRING SILKS, $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD AND UPWARD.
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS, BAREGES AND A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER DRESS GOODS,
ONLY 25c. PER YARD.
EXTRA QUALITY DO., FROM 50c. PER YARD UPWARD.
THE ABOVE ARE ALL FRESH GOODS, IMPORTED FOR SPRING SALES.
OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ABOVE.
AS WELL AS
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
SILKS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, NECKTIES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make on MONDAY, April 26,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 75 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS, at $3 75 per yard.
AXMINSTERS, $5 per yard.
Also,
MOQUETTES, AUBUSSON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE, WITH BORDERS AND MEDALLIONS TO MATCH.
OLD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, &c., &c.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 26,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS', CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS.
LADIES' STRAW AND SILK HATS, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED,
$5 EACH AND UPWARD.
FRENCH FLOWERS IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
Importer and dealer in
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES, LACES, LACE GOODS AND RIBBONS, SMALL WARES, &c.
A rich and complete assortment of above goods, retailed at the very lowest prices.
No. 787 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
And those who are about to move on May 1.
The undersigned offer their enormous stock, consisting of
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, BEDDINGS, COMFORTERS, BLANKETS,
iron bedsteads, and all other articles in their line at a reduced price. In our branch store, No. 565 6th-av., the buyer will find, besides the above-named articles, a large assortment of iron hat-stands, iron umbrella stands, iron piano stools, &c., at the very lowest rates.
G. & S. HEYMAN,
Nos. 273 and 274 Hudson-st., and No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JOHN DANIELL,

NO. 759 BROADWAY,
Will open the NEW EXTENSION of the rear of his present store,
WEDNESDAY, April 28.
This will be the

BEST LIGHTED ROOM IN THE CITY,
Having a

PURE NORTH LIGHT,

devoted exclusively to
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS
AND SATINS,
including the BEST MAKES IMPORTED, and embracing more than
ONE THOUSAND PIECES.
Very extensive additions have been made to our usual stock of
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
all of which will be offered at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' SUITS,

READY MADE AND TO ORDER,
OF THE MOST APPROVED DESIGNS AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
AND AT
PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO PROVE SATISFACTORY.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS,

A SPECIALTY.
We shall open on MONDAY very desirable
STRIPED AND CHENE DRESS GOODS
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
Also,
BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL FOR SUITS,
27 INCHES WIDE, AT 50 CENTS,
Which will be found equal to anything offered this season at 65 cents.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 212 AND 214 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

BLACK ALPACAS ! ! !

AND

POPLIN ALPACAS ! ! !

REAL BARGAINS.
One Case, 50c.; Worth 70c.
One Case, 65c.; Worth 90c.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

A FULL LINE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN PLAIN BLACK MATERIALS. ALSO, TRAVELING GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS FROM AUCTION.

ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES.
SOME ASTONISHING BARGAINS,
AT
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT
TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Having disposed of the lease of my store, No. 765 Broadway, and being desirous of retiring from business, but on account of the IMMENSE STOCK OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., on hand, it is impossible to do so at present; therefore, on or before May 1, said stock will be removed to my other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and I shall also have a branch establishment at No. 702 Broadway, (up stairs,) where ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, ROBES, and everything connected with the trade, will be offered at prices which will defy competition.

A fresh invoice of French corsets has just been received per steamer Hammonia, to which we beg leave to call the attention of ladies, as they are the finest goods ever imported into the American market.

THOS. H. GAYNOR,

IMPORTER,
Nos. 765, 702 and 824 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We will offer this week a LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF VERY RICH SILKS, for Suits, Mantles and Dresses, which for richness and brilliancy of color and perfection of finish cannot be excelled in the City. Every piece warranted to wear well.
Gros Grain Silks at $1 50, $1 65, $1 80 to $2 50.
Drap de France Silks at $1 75, $2, $2 25 to $4.
Gros Grain Silks (Double Chain) at $2 50, $2 75, $3 25.
Real Lyons Taffetas at $1 50, $2, $2 12½ to $2 75.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS AND LINEN GOODS, FROM THE LARGE AUCTION SALES,
25 to 30 per cent.
Less than the
Cost to import.
All Linen Towels at $1 50 per doz., worth $2 25.
Fringed Towels, all linen, at $2 per doz., worth $2 75.
Scotch Huck Towels, extra size, at $2 50, $2 75, $3 and up.
Linen Napkins at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 40, $1 50 and upward.
Linen Table Damasks, all linen, 50c., 56c., 62½c. and 70c. per yard.
Satin Damask Table Linen at 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., up to $1 40.
Linen Crashes at 10c., 11c., 12½c., 15c., 18c. and upward.
ALSO,
White Marseilles Quilts, new and handsome patterns, from 40 to 50 per cent. below last year's prices.
Lace and Muslin Curtains by the piece or yard, in all qualities, from 25c. per yard up to $1.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 273 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS FOR SUITS AND DRESSES.
We are opening daily new and fresh styles.
We will offer on MONDAY a large assortment of medium-priced goods, purchased at auction during the past few days, prices commencing
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, MANTLES, &c.
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY.
At prices much less than last season's.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
In rich and unique designs. Intending buyers should see the stock. Also black thread lace points in fine grades. J. RUSSELL, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MRS. ELFORD, FOR MANY YEARS forewoman with James A. Hearn & Son, is now doing business at No. 592 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas and Riding Habits made in the most fashionable styles. Ladies' garments cut and fitted.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS.—Spring Styles for Children.—Bloomers, $2 for children; straw hats, $1 for children; great hats for children, at L. BINNS' Millinery, largest in the world, No. 377 Broadway.

L. BINNS' MILLINERY, LARGEST in the world; Spring bonnets and ladies' hats; children's bonnets and hats; elegant display this week. Save this. L. BINNS, No. 377 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

STRAW BONNETS, $1; STRAW HATS, $1; Spring Straw Goods for Ladies and Children; Boys' Hats, $1; Sun Hats, $1.
L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 377 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 869 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES—latest designs; reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 27 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.)
J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor | C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager.
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
SHAKESPEARE'S GRAND POEM-SPECTACLE,
THE TEMPEST,
beautifully and magnificently presented, with
THE BEST COMPANY, | HANDSOME SCENERY,
THE BEST BALLET, | RICHEST COSTUMING,
ever combined in any one production in America.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
in his masterly personation of Prospero, supported by Messrs. FRANK MAYO, | WM. DAVIDGE.
Miss BLANCHE GREY..........as..........MIRANDA.
It has been the good fortune of the Manager to receive from many of the best-known patrons and critics of Art in New-York the most encouraging congratulations upon what, with flattering unanimity, is pronounced the "most chaste and perfect triumph" which has ever graced the American stage. He regrets that he is restrained from publicly naming his professional pride with these distinguished indorsements, for, while they do full justice to Mr. Gore's masterly pencillings, (surpassing in artistic grace and beauty anything yet seen by Mr. Tayleure abroad or at home,) they give eloquent expression also to that cultivated taste which has so frequently negatived the thoughtless assertion that the poetry of the intellectual stage lacks for proper appreciation in this Metropolis.
THE CHARMING MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE AT 9!
The most thrilling theatrical illusion ever exhibited in America, representing the foundering at sea of a tempest-tossed ship and all her crew.
A "TEMPEST" MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.
In rehearsal, Alexander Dumas' dramatization of his own great military romance
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE
OF
SCHOOL.
In consequence of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
It is with much regret that the Manager announces the unavoidable withdrawal of this charming comedy, as he is under engagement to produce other plays within a given time.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss E. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY THE LAST
MATINEE MATINEE
of
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, MAY 1.
Doors open at 1¼; commences at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
IAGO,
in Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
IAGO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS in THE MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.
EVERY NIGHT.
Commencing MONDAY, April 26,
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
JAPS.
JAPS.
JAPS.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
AND THE WHOLE OF THE
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
MATINEES.
MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
On WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869.
THEODORE THOMAS,
with his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
will recommence his series of
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12,
at the above-named elegant and fashionable Summer resort, which is being enlarged and greatly improved for the Summer season.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 35 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte.
Chopin's Valses, complete..........50c.
[illegible]..........50c.
[illegible]..........50c.
Le Nozze di Figaro, complete, for piano-forte..........50c.
Verdi's Rigoletto, complete, for piano-forte..........50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, (over Savings Bank,) New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORgans.—Prices Greatly Reduced for Cash.—New seven-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs and melodeons for $50 and upward. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Any of the above to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for the same. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT round-cornered, 7-octave, carved legs piano for sale; serpentine bottom, &c.; made by old-established City makers; new six weeks ago; fully warranted; price, $300; cost, $800. Apply at PATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. Has box for shipping if required. N. B.—An inducement for cash.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

IN YORKVILLE—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a large room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor, which they would let to two or three gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms; location the pleasantest in the City; family small and quiet; references required. Inquire at 82d-st., south side, eleventh house west of 3d-av.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let from May 1 to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 245 5th-av., near 28th-st. Also a small upper room.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 216 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN, by an elderly gentleman, his wife and two daughters, in a respectable private family or private boarding-house; good references given and required.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE.—VERY PLEASant and desirable rooms for the Summer season, with unexceptionable board, can now be secured by early application.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET FROM 1ST of May, the entire first and second floors, with public or private table, or without board; the second floor can be divided into three suites, if desired.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—PARTIES DEsiring permanent board will find pleasant rooms for Summer; also, very desirable front basement for a physician.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR AND PARLOR on first, with privileges in kitchen; one family in house; rent low. Apply at No. 11 Gay-st., near Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

TO RENT AT TREMONT—FURNISHED, eight rooms; best part of attractive cottage and grounds, three minutes from steam and horse cars. Inquire on the premises, No. 46 5th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND BOARD at the country residence of a City family, on a farm, a short distance north of Llewellyn Park, New-Jersey, under the Orange Mountain, where every comfort and luxury desired can be enjoyed; trains every hour; one hour from Barclay-st. Inquire of W. H. BALDWIN, Room No. 7, No. 129 Broadway.

BOARD IN A BEAUTIFUL LOCATION on the shore of Seneca Lake; a mineral spring near; price $8 per week. Address Post Office Box No. 86, Geneva, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE open on and after April 15, 1869. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $4 50 per day, or $21 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.
Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transient or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SMALL HOUSE with all modern improvements; rent not to exceed $800. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.
ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce that arrangements have been completed for the first representations in America of Rossini's immortal composition, the
MESSE SOLENNELLE,
Composed in 1863..........Orchestrated in 1866
which will take place at the Academy of Music
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 29 and 30.
G. ROSSINI'S POSTHUMOUS MASS
was first heard on the 13th of March, 1864, at the Hôtel of M. Le Comte Pillet-Will. It was given to the entire World of Art for the first time on the 28th of February, (the 76th anniversary of Rossini's birth,) at the Theatre Italien, Paris. Its representations in France, England and on the European Continent met with the most glorious success.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
the greatest living American Prima Donna, in conjunction with
MME. FANNY NATHALIE TESTA,
The eminent Prima Donna, Contralto;
SIGNOR BOETTI, Prime Tenore;
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, Primo Basso;
together with a large chorus and increased orchestra, will assist in its first representations in America.
This great work will be produced under the musical direction of
MR. MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor, Signor Torriani | Organist, Herr Schreiner
General admission, $1; secured seats, $1 extra; private boxes, $8, $10 and $12.
The sale of seats will commence on TO-MORROW, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music; at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at McCoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MAY 3, 1869.
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
A limited number of tickets may be procured at M. DRIVET'S, No. 732 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY.
Managing Director..........LEONARD GROVER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
STARTLING NOVELTY.
The great pantomime burlesque of
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY
will be produced in a style of magnificence hitherto unsurpassed on
MONDAY EVENING, April 26.
New Dresses..........From Europe
Music..........G. Operti
Scenery..........Voegtlin and Malmsha
Mechanical effects..........J. Denham
The cast will present James S. Maffitt, W. H. Bartholomew, Lewis Mestayer, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Bessie Sudlow, and Miss Lillie Whiting. The Zanfretta combination and The Great Tammany Company.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office.

THE TAMMANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MONDAY, APRIL 26,
first appearance of the RIZARELI BROTHERS at the Tammany.
These marvelous artists, who are recognized by Press and public of this and all countries as
THE FIRST OF ALL GYMNASTS,
have been engaged for the past four weeks in perfecting and rehearsing an
ENTIRELY NEW AND PERILOUS ACT,
destined to immortalize their name in the records of gymnastic exploits.

THE TAMMANY.
MONDAY, APRIL 26, first appearance of Mlle. ZULEILA and Mons. VENTINI.
These talented artists were engaged in Europe for THE TAMMANY. Their act comprises
NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS
on the double trapeze. These celebrated artists will conclude their performance with
THE CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT,
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN FEET.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........DIRECTOR.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, April 25, at 8.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear, together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA:
MLLE. JOSEY HOFLE, the favorite Prima Donna.
MR. WENZEL KOPTA, the distinguished Violinist.
1. Overture, "King Stephan"..........Beethoven
2. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony"..........Mendelssohn
3. Aria, "Da mir Alles," Night in Granada..........Kreutzer
4. Adagio and Rondo, 2d Concerto..........Paganini
5. Conjuration and Benediction, "Huguenots,"..........Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
7. Traumerei (by request)..........Schumann
8. Song, "Ich Denke Dein"..........Bassford
9. Fantasie, "Othello"..........Ernst
10. Turkish March..........Mozart

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
JAPANESE,
Previous to their return to Europe,
Will give a series of their
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES,
Commencing MONDAY, April 26,
with
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
And all the original troupe.

GRAND FAIR AT APOLLO HALL, corner Broadway and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba, commencing on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 7 P. M., under the auspices of the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas in New-York. Open from 12 M. until 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.

MAY NO. OF NICK NAX IS OUT, FULL of funny jokes and illustrations.

LECTURES

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN WILL, for a reasonable compensation, assist ladies or gentlemen in the preparation of addresses on popular subjects, and aid in securing engagements. Address L. L. L., Box No. 180 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 31 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. B. VAN SICE..........May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........May 13
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON..........Saturday, May 1
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..........Saturday, May 8
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SALE.—ANY PARTY WANTING AN uncondemned iron sea-steamer, 400 tons register. This steamer will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to JAMES M. LINNARD, No. 61 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 203 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:25, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 24 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $[illegible]. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AV. THEATRE—24TH-ST.
J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.
THE FRENCH OPERA.
Crowded nightly with the elite and fashion of the City.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC.
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 26,
LA PERICHOLE.
IRMA AND AUJAC.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 27,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
TOSTEE AND AUJAC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28,
BARBE BLEUE.

IRMA AND AUJAC.

BARBE BLEUE MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 2. DOORS OPEN AT 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 1,
BENEFIT OF
MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.

In active rehearsal, and will be produced on

MONDAY EVENING, May 3,
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.
(The Hermit's Bell.)

Opera Comique in three acts, by A. Maillard.
Admission $1; family circle 50 cents.
Seats secured in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 29,
First and only performance in Brooklyn of
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC, M. LEDUC.
Sale of seats commences at the box office MONDAY MORNING, April 26, at 8 A. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THE BEST OF FRIENDS MUST PART.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
GEO. L. FOX'S
GEO. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN
FOR OTHER NOVELTIES.
OTHER NOVELTIES. OTHER NOVELTIES.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BEAUTIFUL BALLETS.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIGNOR COSTA.
LAST NIGHTS OF ALL ITS WONDERS.
LAST NIGHTS OF GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.
Last two nights of the grand burlesque,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.
ELISE HOLT as Gennaro.
ELISE HOLT as Gennaro.
LEWIS as Lucretia. WALL, the "Doc."
And the Great Burlesque Company.
The RIGL SISTERS in Grand Ballet.
On WEDNESDAY, a grand mythological burlesque, entitled PARIS, OR, THE JUDGMENT.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, BALLET, &c.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7¼.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEVEN DWARFS.
Six nights only and two matinees.
New local scene. New local tricks.
A great velocipede act by Frank A. Gibbons.
Matinees MONDAY and SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. First week of the MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET.

MME. VARIAN HOFFMAN'S
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
AT APOLLO HALL,
May 5, 1869.
A host of talent have volunteered.
Tickets, $1.

THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION
OF WORKS OF ART BELONGING TO
S. P. AVERY.
Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., until time of sale, April 27 and 28.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE APRIL 29.—The very successful Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's original and very charming Paintings of "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home! Sweet Home," "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and "The Captive Child," will positively close THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, and on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER will sell at the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, the original Paintings at public auction, to the highest bidder, without any reserve. Open day and evening. Admission free.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE 44TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. PLATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.
BY BELLAMY, STRATTON & LIVINGSTON, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
POSITIVE SALE by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Ellicotus Comfort, Esq., Special Guardian, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, April 29, 1869.
ST. RONAN'S WELL.
This celebrated Summer resort and picnic grove consists of 12 acres of land, located one-fourth of a mile from the steamboat landing and railroad depot at Flushing, L. I., six miles, by Jackson-av., from 34th-st. Ferry, and one mile from Fashion Course.
On the ground, and at an elevation of 25 feet above the level of Flushing Bay, is a large hotel with all the modern improvements, also, a pavilion and extra dining-hall, adapted to dancing and picnic purposes. This is one of the most desirable investment groves anywhere in the vicinity of New-York. Purchasers will find this a rare opportunity. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SEVENTY-TWO SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS AT GODWINSVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.; ALSO, 7½ ACRES, WITH NEW HOUSE AND BARN.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;
The splendid property at Godwinsville, 1½ miles from New-York, 1¼ miles west from Ridgewood Depot, on the Erie Railroad, one hour and fifteen minutes from the City; laid out in squares of one acre each; the land is elevated, and well situated for buildings; remarkable for its salubrity and beauty of scenery, best of water, easy of access by Erie Railroad, also by New-Jersey Western Railroad, which is now building, and will be completed by October next; depot will be within 800 feet of the property; commutation reasonable; title old and perfect; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OWNER GOING TO Europe, a full caleche and a coupe, both in good order, and built by Wood Brothers; a fine coupe horse, a single and a double harness and sundry stable and coach-house furniture. Can be seen every day from 9 A. M. till 12 o'clock noon, at private stable No. 6 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH CARriage horses; bay; 16¼ hands high; price $900. Apply at No. 140 Waverley-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE and respectability, about traveling for three months through France, Spain and Italy, offers to parents and guardians to take charge of some young men who wish to enter a college abroad, or who desire to travel for instruction and amusement. Address Box No. 243 Post Office.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.—For circulars apply to Mr. B. TRAVIS, No. 7 Mercer-st., Mr. F. S. DWYER, No. 111 East Houston-st., or of D. S. DUSINBERRE, A. M., Principal. Spring term commences May 3.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 699 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF SUPERIOR modern styles in great variety; circulars on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., manufacturers, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist, speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,304 Post Office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
A large and elegant assortment of parlor, library, chamber and dining furniture at reduced prices. Also a new style of sofa bedstead, hair mattresses and spring beds. WILLIAM H. LEE,
No. [illegible] Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

ALBANY.

Broadway Railroad—A Veto Discussed—Canal Improvements—Theatre Tickets—Contested Seats—About Adjournment—Caucus on the School Bill—The Gas Bill—The Supply Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 23, 1869.

A SKY-ROCKET FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Broadway Surface Railroad bill came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning, when Mr. CREAMER moved to lay it on the table until the Fourth of July next. The motion was carried without debate by a vote of 22 to 7. A motion to reconsider was declared out of order, and the Chairman (Mr. FOLGER) decided that the bill could not be taken from the table again till the time specified in the motion. On the morning of the Fourth the bill is to be taken up for the last time, manufactured into a sky-rocket, and fired from the roof of Tammany Hall in the evening.

THE VETO OF WHITEHALL AND PLATTSBURG.

The Senate took from the table the Governor's veto of the Whitehall and Plattsburg State Aid bill, which was discussed at length. Mr. HALE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BEACH and Mr. VAN PATTEN advocated the passage of the bill over the veto, and Messrs. CREAMER, NICHOLS, MORRIS and HUBBARD sustained the Governor. The veto was sustained by a vote of 21 to 10. Those who voted to override it were Senators Beach, Cauldwell, Genet, Hale, Morgan, Murphy, Nicks, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The Committee on Canals, of the Assembly, to-day reported unanimously in favor of an amendment to the Constitution giving the State authority to borrow money on a pledge of the canal revenues, for the purpose of enlarging and improving the canals to their maximum capacity; also, that the Legislature authorize the appointment by the Governor of three engineers and two civilians to investigate and report to the next Legislature the most feasible plan for the improvements. The report was made in accordance with a memorial sent here by the New-York Produce Exchange, and embodies the suggestions contained therein.

SALE OF THEATRE TICKETS.

The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day reported the bill regulating the sale of theatre tickets *with amendments*. The amendments will hardly be relished by the authors of the bill, for, while they allow the theatre managers to say who shall sell tickets outside, yet they prohibit their being sold at a higher price than that charged at the box office, under a penalty of $100 for each offence.

M'LEOD AWARDED HIS SEAT.

Mr. HEGEMAN called up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections awarding the seat now occupied by WM. HALPINE to ALEX. McLEOD. Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost—yeas 43, nays 57. Mr. N. B. SMITH then moved the adoption of the majority report, on which Mr. HUSTED called the previous question. After a great deal of confusion, some display of anger, and a resort to all manner of parliamentary dodges by the Democrats to stave off a vote, the yeas and nays were called and the report was adopted—yeas 65, nays 4, most of the Democrats refusing to vote under what they claimed to be arbitrary ruling, which deprived them of their rights. After having kept their own men in their seats till the last week of the session, by their tactics and good party management, they took their tardy defeat with a very bad grace. It was a great mistake on the part of the Republicans that they did not dispose of these contested election cases two months ago. Too much latitude was allowed by the Committee in taking the testimony, which made it impossible to report at an early day, and it has become evident to every one that some provision should be made for deciding these contested seats outside of the Legislature. Mr. LA BAU will introduce a bill for this purpose at the earliest opportunity, but it is probably too late to pass it at this session.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

Both Houses held a session from 10 till 2 to-day, when they adjourned over to Monday evening. The idea of finishing up business, so as to adjourn *sine die* the last of next week, has been abandoned, and Thursday of the week after is now talked of as the day of final adjournment.

Nothing worthy of note was done in either House to-day. The Senate was engaged in Committee of the Whole on Canal Bridges, and the Assembly in third reading of bills. Among those passed was the bill extending the time for renewing liquor licenses till the 15th of May. This bill was introduced in anticipation of the passage of the amended Excise law graduating the rates of liquor licenses; but although the bill has passed the Assembly, there is little prospect of the Senate concurring. Mr. CREAMER has it on his preferred calendar, and it will probably be reached next Tuesday; but it can never pass the Senate as it now stands, excluding lager-beer from the jurisdiction of the Excise Commissioners, and the chances are that no amendment whatever will be made in the present Excise law.

A caucus of Republican members of the Senate was held last night on the New-York School bill, when it was agreed to let the bill stand among the general orders until more definite information could be obtained as to the real wishes of the Republicans of the City with regard to it.

The bill to protect gas consumers will be reached early next week. A dead set is to be made by the gas companies to defeat this bill through the aid of two or three noted lobbyists, who are said to have been furnished with unlimited means for the purpose. From $100 to $500 a vote is reported to be offered against the bill. The New-York and Brooklyn members will not dare to record themselves against it, and if the country members, who have no interest in the matter, suffer themselves to be bought, they will have the pleasure of seeing their names published together with the scoundrels who purchased them.

Mr. SELKREG, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, will introduce the Supply bill on Monday. The Committee has had hard work to resist the importunities of friends and the usual tendency to extravagance in fixing the items of the bill, but in a majority of cases they have been unyielding, and the sum total will be less than any Supply bill for years past. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 24.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Mount Olivet Baptist Church at Yonkers. Relating to the Middletown Savings Bank. To establish an asylum for orphan illegitimate children of German origin. To incorporate the Franklin Literary Society of Brooklyn. To incorporate the Stuyvesant Savings Bank of New-York. To incorporate the villages of McGrawville and Tottenville. To amend the charters of Elmira and Poughkeepsie. To encourage the planting of shade trees along the highway. Fixing the term of office of the Keeper of the Kings County Court-house. Relative to fire limits, and for the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn. To incorporate the Citizens' Mutual Gas Company of Auburn. To authorize the Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County to prosecute all bastardy bonds.

The Senate considered the special order authorizing a tax of $1,500,000 for the extraordinary repair of canals.

The Canal Repair bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Niagara Ship Canal and the Governor's message were made the special order for Monday evening.

REPORTS.

To authorize the loan of $40,000 to Schoharie. To amend the act ascertaining the proper proofs of citizens entitled to suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting. Renewing the appropriation of $115,000 made two years since to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad; passed by a vote of 21 to 6.

Extending the boundaries of the City of New-York. For the relief of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. To incorporate the Real Estate Assurance Company.

Mr. FOLGER called up the resolution relative to the election of Police Commissioners and Regents of the University.

Amended by making the time of election Thursday noon next, and passed.

The Governor's Veto Message was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the State Excise law. To amend the charter of Syracuse. To incorporate the Equitable Savings Institution. To amend the Poughkeepsie Water Works. To incorporate the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York.

At 3:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

In relation to supplies for the Kings County poor. To amend the charter of Astoria. Concerning the duties of assessors and Collectors of taxes. To annex part of the town of Dix, Chemung County, to Montour, Schuyler County. To incorporate the Yorkville Savings Bank. Regulating the fare on the Troy and Boston Railroad. To incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Buffalo. For the construction of an iron foot bridge across Broadway, Utica. For the construction of a railroad from Onondaga to New-Brighton. Extending the time for the expiration of licenses in the Metropolitan District to the 1st of May. Incorporating the Washington Market Savings Bank of New-York. Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Syracuse. For the better protection of railroad travelers. To repair the State Arsenal, and for the construction of a magazine in New-York. To supply water to the village of Rome. To enlarge the powers of the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo. In relation to tenants, joint and in common. To facilitate the possession of land after a judgment in actions for dower. For a public highway from Prospect Park in Brooklyn toward Coney Island. To amend the charter of Boonville.

Mr. KIERNAN presented the petition of members of the New-York Produce Exchange for improvement of canals to the maximum capacity.

BILLS REPORTED.

Supplementary to the act relative to carrying letters, packages and merchandise by pneumatic tubes, in New-York and Brooklyn. Incorporating the Metropolitan Dock and Warehouse Company. To restore the channel in Oswego River. To reimburse the Second Regiment for certain expenses; also the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Empowering the New-York and Highland Suspension Bridge Railway Company to build a bridge across the Harlem River. Incorporating the Port Morris Elevator Company. Revising the charter of the Brooklyn and Mott Haven Ferry Company. Incorporating the Fifth-avenue and Central Savings Banks of New-York. Incorporating the First National Savings Bank of Lowville, and the Clinton County Savings Bank. For extension of the charters of certain insurance companies. Incorporating the United States Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company. To amend the School law of Elmira. Providing a bounty for killing wolves, &c. Incorporating the Morrisania Water Works. Incorporating the Elmira Water Works. Grading Eighth-avenue in New-York. Straightening Central-avenue in Westchester County.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Annual Report for the Year Ending March 1—Statistics of Donations, Sickness, Missionary Work, &c.

From the annual report of the officers of the Five Points House of Industry it appears that the total expenses of the institution for the year ending on the 1st of March were $104,191 07. Of this large amount, however, $30,712 73 were expended in repayment of loans, and $38,885 16 went to the Workingwomen's Home. The actual expenses of the institution were about $34,500. Of this amount $13,315 93 were paid out for provisions; $780 35 for fuel and lights; $7,880 24 for salaries; $3,119 23 for printing *Record*; $1,003 35 for books and stationery; $1,665 55 for repairs; $887 36 for outdoor poor, and $2,366 09 for school account, including teachers' salaries. The receipts amounted to $107,898 21. Of this, $37,380 58 came from donations and State appropriations; $22,000 from legacy of J. B. SCHOLES, and $2,250 from legacy of T. GARNER; $1,384 85 was received from board, and $1,837 50 from rents; $30,000 were raised on bond and mortgage of Leonard and Worth streets property, of which $30,712 73 was expended in the repayment of loans. On the 1st of March there was a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $3,707 14. Besides this, however, the institution has $10,000 of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds, and $8,000 of bonds of the City of Rahway.

In concluding this portion of the report the Superintendent says:

"It has been to us a most grateful fact that for several years it has not been found necessary to employ a solicitor to secure the necessary funds to carry on our work; that unsolicited contributions have enabled us to avoid the expense attendant upon the employment of a solicitor, and left those of us employed by the house to prosecute the general work. We should be very happy if this might continue, that we might be furnished the money we need without incurring the expense or annoying the friends of our work by personal solicitations. For several months, however, our receipts have fallen very much below our outlays, and to go into the Summer, when our receipts are always very limited, with no surplus in the treasury, is certainly not very pleasant. We were looking at the Treasurer's account of one of our benevolences not long since, and noticed that one of its solicitors collected little more than enough to pay his own salary. We presume that all interested in benevolent operations agree with us that as soon as practicable it would be well to abolish all agencies and throw the responsibility of supporting our benevolences wholly upon the people. A great many good things would grow out of this, to one or two of which only would we allude. It would be a great saving of money, and leave a large number of intelligent, able-bodied men to earn their living in some productive employment. It would also result in leading those who give to know more by personal investigation of the merits and necessities of the works to which they contribute, and while this would result in a more generous support of some of the less obtrusive benevolences, it would discover the fact that there are some that now receive far too much, and others wholly unworthy the confidence and support that they now enjoy."

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The report of Dr. BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, who has charge of the hospital of the institution to which his services are given gratuitously, is a gratifying one. He says:

"During the past year 88 cases of sickness occurred; three persons were sent to Bellevue Hospital, leaving 85 cases to be treated in the House. Six cases of typhoid fever, two of scarlatina, four of pneumonia and six of phthisis pulmonalis are comprised in the number stated; 1,282 prescriptions were given. Two deaths occurred, both from chronic disease of a scrofulous character. Of the many cases of severe acute disease treated, none have during the past year proved fatal. Of the six cases of consumption [illegible] but one—under treatment—have been discharged cured; with unfavorable circumstances, no doubt further development of the disease will take place. I regard our success in the treatment of disease in this institution, during the past as well as preceding years, to be owing in great measure to the excellent system of ventilation, and to the fact of the patients receiving prompt attention from the resident physician. To Dr. HOUGHTON our thanks are due for strict attention to the duties of the institution as resident physician for the past two years. Our success is owing in considerable degree to his conscientious discharge of the duties of his position. The present year makes four of complete exemption from varioloid or small-pox; an exemption owing, it is believed, to the system of vaccination practiced for the past eight years; 212 children have been vaccinated during the past year."

The necessity for a hospital building connected with the institution is spoken of. Mr. HALLIDAY says:

"The trustees have received very generous donations from three different gentlemen for the purpose of providing accommodations in connection with the House of Industry, which will be more needed in future than before, on account of the removal out of the City of the only hospital that has ever been located down town. For from $8,000 to $10,000 the trustees can provide a well appointed hospital, that will accommodate double the number of patients the present hospital aim, and at the same time greatly improve the school-rooms and chapel, and secure additional room that will enable them to increase to twice its present extent their general work. By this change, accommodations can at the same time be secured for affording a night's shelter for really respectable persons, who from any circumstances may need it, though not possessing the means to pay for it. There are none of our readers who do not regret that at present the only refuge for the most respectable destitute for lodging is the Station-house. So many and so desirable ends will be accomplished by this outlay, we feel certain that this statement will not go unheeded. One of the beautiful fruits that hang so luxuriantly on all the boughs of our holy religion, is the sweet sympathy that always prevails for the sick and the troubled; and the poor sick children of New-York will not be allowed to suffer for shelter and care."

NUMBER OF INMATES, SCHOOLS, &C.

The number of inmates at the close of the previous year was 224. There were received during the year 1,267. So that the whole number of persons in the House during the year was 1,491. Of these 585 were sent to situations, 215 returned to friends, 364 left of their own accord, 24 eloped, 87 were expelled, 222 remain. Total 1,492. Of those comprising the inmates for the year, 989 were women, 316 boys, 194 girls.

The whole number of children taught in the schools during the year was 1,266. The average attendance was 368, from which it appears that the average stay of children in the schools was four months.

The average attendance at Sabbath School was three hundred. The schools are under the charge of Mrs. M. C. Martin, Principal; Miss Emma T. Slocum, Miss Millie D. Halliday, Miss L. Keene, Miss Annie Emmerson, Miss Louise Loder, Miss Mary Lunan and Miss E. B. Raymond.

DONATIONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

On this subject the report says:

"The suffering among the poor has not been so great this Winter as in many previous. Not so many have come to us for meals this Winter, as during many previous Winters."

The number of meals given during the year was as follows:

March	27,[illegible]	October	30,[illegible]
April	30,[illegible]	November	31,[illegible]
May	32,[illegible]	December	27,[illegible]
June	31,[illegible]	January	31,[illegible]
July	30,[illegible]	February	28,[illegible]
August	30,[illegible]		
September	28,[illegible]	Total for the year	361,[illegible]

The average cost of meals was a fraction over three cents.

A large quantity of clothing has been supplied to those in need of it. All the dresses, as well as all repairs, are made in the sewing-room of the Institution. Of shoes, 1,511 pairs have been given out. Of these, only 100 pairs were purchased.

MISSIONARY WORK.

On this point Mr. HALLIDAY says:

"Mr. and Mrs. RALLSBACK, our new missionaries, are doing, I think, a most excellent work with the Chinese, not because they are accomplishing so much immediately, but because their present efforts may, and I trust will, have so important a bearing on the future, in regard to this most interesting people, when they come in great numbers to our city; as it seems certain they will do and are through the sides of the Atlantic seaboard, as they have since commenced on those of the Pacific. I think Mr. and Mrs. RALLSBACK have now, or are in the way of obtaining, access to a large proportion of the quite limited number here. Every evening except the Sabbath, more or less come to receive lessons, and some come during the day; and, in addition, Mr. and Mrs. RALLSBACK go to houses where they are to instruct them; and in some instances Mr. RALLSBACK goes to their stands and workshops to give and hear their lessons. More than forty, thus far, have come more or less directly under these efforts. The aptness of these people in acquiring our language and learning so as to read is remarkable, and their great desire to learn is eminently praiseworthy. This movement in behalf of the Chinese I regard as most important and hopeful, especially in view of its very favorable beginning. It seems strange that years should have elapsed since the presence of these strangers in our midst, and nothing done for them—that, as best they could, they should have been left so wholly unnoticed both as it regards their material and moral wants. At first they were, I think, a little suspicious, but not half so much so as one would have supposed; but this has entirely disappeared, and their confidence is secured, and they are apparently grateful for what is done for them. It can hardly be a question that we are not long hence to have these people with us in great numbers, and to have made so pleasant a beginning with them, to find them so appreciative, so teachable, patient, persevering, so courteous and polite, is to me most significant as to the result. They are, I think, to occupy no unimportant position in, and to exert a great influence upon, the national welfare, and we may regard it a great privilege to have been allowed to take the initiatory step with the representatives of a people constituting one-third of the population of the globe.

In concluding his report the Superintendent expresses the opinion that there are already too many charitable institutions in this as well as other cities, and that consolidation of two or even three into one would render them more effective in their operations, and, at the same time, would be the means of greatly reducing their expenses.

The present employes of the Institution are S. B. Halliday, Superintendent; Wm. F. Barnard, Assistant; Mrs. M. W. Halliday, Matron; Mrs. Caroline J. Barnard, Assistant; Rev. L. Rallsback and Mrs. E. Rallsback, Missionaries; Mrs. E. Whitney, Housekeeper; Miss Henderson, Hospital Nurse; Frank Smith, Superintendent of Boys; Mrs. Ellen Little, Superintendent of Girls.

Suicide of a Broad-Street Broker Under Singular Circumstances.

The suicide mania in this City has not yet been abated by the glut of victims, as another and most singular instance occurred yesterday afternoon, when a Broad-street broker ended his life by a pistol shot through the head, while riding in a friend's carriage to a prominent Club-house in Fifth-avenue. The facts in the case were gleaned with considerable difficulty, owing to the peculiar surroundings and the natural reticence of the relatives of the misguided gentleman.

It appears that Mr. GEORGE T. DALTON was until recently a member of the well-known brokerage firm of FEARING & THORN, having an office in Broad-street, near Wall. Since his retirement from this firm Mr. DALTON had continued to deal in stocks and securities in the open market, and is understood to have been "struck" heavily in his speculations, and made to lose considerably by his operations in New-York Central and other railroad shares. Although somewhat depressed in mind by these financial disasters, and by the serious illness of his wife, the friends of Mr. DALTON did not imagine that his mental condition was in any way impaired, though it must have been considerably disturbed, as the sequel too sadly proved. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon WM. BRADLEY, coachman for a Mr. MURRAY, a resident of Harlem, started with his employer's private carriage with Mr. DALTON as a passenger, who had ordered him to drive to the Manhattan Club-house, on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. He took especial heed of his passenger, as he knew him to be a personal friend of his employer's, so that when he heard what he thought to be the report of a pistol as the carriage was passing through Waverley-place, he paid no attention to the circumstance, and drove on at his usual rate of speed. As BRADLEY drove his horses through Broadway, near Tenth-street, he heard another pistol shot fired, though he made no inquiry into the fact, supposing it to be some accident. When he reached the door of the Manhattan Club-house, BRADLEY descended from his seat on the box, and opened the carriage door for Mr. DALTON to alight. As the occupant did not emerge from the carriage after a few minutes had elapsed, the driver looked in and was astonished to find Mr. DALTON sitting in the carriage covered with blood. He at once ran into the Club-house, and summoned Mr. MCCREA, who, on examining his friend's person, found that he had shot himself through the head, and was quite dead. A physician was summoned, who verified the fact that Mr. DALTON was dead. The remains were then taken in the carriage to the stable of Mrs. JANE M. THORN, a relative of the deceased, at No. 8 West Fourteenth-street, where they remained until Coroner FLYNN arrived and held an inquest. The following evidence was then elicited:

William Bradley testified: I reside at No. 130 West Twentieth-street, and am employed as coachman by George Murray, living in Harlem; about two o'clock this afternoon I drove the deceased from the New-York Hotel to the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, but before reaching there, and just after leaving the hotel, I heard the report of a pistol, as I imagined, and at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street I heard another and similar report; I drove to the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and stopped; as the deceased did not leave the carriage, I left the box, and on looking into the carriage saw the deceased lying dead in his blood; I reported the fact to the servants of the house at which I was stopping; a doctor was immediately sent for, and the body was then brought to this house.

Edward F. McCrea, of No. 24 West Forty-seventh-street, testified: This afternoon a servant reported to me, at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, that deceased had shot himself; I went to the carriage, jumped in and felt his pulse, and found that he was dead; I immediately sent for a physician, and drove with the body to this place; a few minutes after, a physician arrived and pronounced life extinct.

Dr. M. H. Henry, of No. 41 East Twenty-first-street, testified: About two fifteen o'clock I was called to attend Mr. George T. Dalton, and found him lifeless in a carriage, at a stable in West Fifteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue; I examined the deceased and found a pistol-shot wound in the head, which had passed through the chin and behind the upper jaw, through the skull, and passed through the left parietal bone near the junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures; in my opinion death ensued from the aforesaid wound.

The jury impaneled in the case rendered a verdict of suicidal death inflicted by deceased while in a state of mental aberration of mind. The deceased was a son-in-law of the late Col. HERMAN THORN, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. The bullet which inflicted the fatal wound passed through the top of the carriage after it emerged from the skull of the misguided man, thus making the case one of the most remarkable on record.

New-York Turnverein.

The association for the cultivation of gymnastics, and for promoting the social and intellectual intercourse of its members, held a general meeting last evening at their spacious hall in Orchard-street. The number of members is 460 at present, most of whom are Germans, who, for the very moderate entrance fee of $2 and a small monthly contribution, have the use of the following institutions of the Verein: the reading-room, a stage for amateur theatricals, a large hall with all kinds of gymnastic apparatuses, (Turnapparate,) lessons in sword fighting, &c. Thus it will be seen that not only invigorating body exercises, but also the "gymnastics of the mind" form the aim and purpose of this "Verein." To debate, however, some intended improvements as regards the social intercourse of the members of the Society was the purpose of yesterday's meeting. Mr. EDWARDS called the meeting to order, and in his opening address requested the members to express their views as to any reforms which might be desired, dwelling on the fact that the Society had of late not increased in numbers, which showed that there was a necessity of reform. Mr. METZNER said the interest shown for the Verein had decreased because intellectual entertainments had not been provided for in such a manner as they deserved to be. Mr. KUHM found the cause of the stagnancy in the tendency of young men to amusements, rather thus preferring to enter such clubs where dancing and singing festivals, fostered by enterprising "Lager-beer wirths" are the sole purposes. The Turnvereins had higher aims, as often shown before. Though not a political party club, it did not exclude political action, as shown by its resolution years ago in favor of the abolition of slavery, when a German paper, the *Staats Zeitung*, indulged in the vile calumniation of styling them "convicts deportated from the prisons of the Fatherland." He moved that questions of general interest should be debated in the Verein, such as the reform of the public school system, as it is demanded by the importance of the German element. [Applause.] Dr. GERKE promised to lay before the club a memorial touching that question, which is to be presented to the respective legislative bodies shortly. It was further resolved to extend the debating meetings of the club as a means of intellectual progress. A committee was appointed to report on these questions in the next general meeting.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of ANTOINE HERDEMAN, a German, aged 30 years, who died from the effects of injuries received by a fall through the hatchway of the sugar-house corner of Washington and Vestry streets. Deceased stepped on the elevator, which was heavily loaded with sugar, despite the caution given him. The extra weight proved too much for the rope, and it parted. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner SCHIRMER empanelled a jury yesterday in the case of PATRICK MCCORMICK, whose death from the effects of stab wounds was recorded in yesterday's TIMES. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, who assaulted the deceased, is still in custody. An inquest will be held to-morrow at the Coroner's examination room in the City Hall.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of HERCULES ATKINS, who died at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by being run over by a Broadway stage, as already reported. The jury failed to discover any blame attaching itself to the driver, JOHN HAGGERTY; he was exonerated by a verdict of accidental death.

The death of WM. H. WALTON at St. Luke's Hospital, as already reported, resulted from a fracture of the skull, which he received by a fall down a flight of stairs at the Stevens House. Deceased was an Englishman, and in the employ of the British Consul. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Trotting Meeting—Closing of the Purses.

The entries for the purses to be trotted for at the forthcoming meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association closed last evening, at Burns' Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn. There was a large and influential gathering of the owners and trainers of fast trotting stock on the occasion, and the numerous entries of first-class horses for the various purses evinced the interest and popularity of the trotting turf. All the purses filled well except two—the one of $3,000, in which it was obligatory for *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy* to enter, and the purse of $1,500 for horses under saddle. We give the list of entries:

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE—For horses that have never beaten 2:45; purse $500; $350 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to the third horse.

1. D. Mace's b. m. Ellen Tree.
2. J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Ella.
3. D. Pfifer's brown mare.
4. E. Ward's b. g. Trenton, (formerly Defiance.)
5. D. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson.

SECOND RACE—For all double teams; purse $1,500; $1,000 to the first, $350 to the second, $150 to the third horse.

1. D. Mace's br. g. Mack, (formerly Mallock,) and b. g. Tweed.
2. W. L. Simmons' br. g. Old Put and b. g. House Allen.
3. E. S. Wright's bl. g. Darkness and bl. m. Jessie Wales.

THIRD RACE—For all, provided *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy* enter; purse $2,000; $1,500 to the first, $500 to the second horse.

No entry.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—For all horses that have never beaten 2:37; purse $500; $350 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to the third horse.

1. J. Cudney's b. m. Atlanta.
2. W. H. Saunders' b. g. Western New-York.
3. E. Ward's g. g. Mercer.
4. J. H. Whitson's s. g. Clarence.
5. Owner's br. g. Sir John.
6. John Murphy's b. m. Lady Franklin.
7. J. Smith's s. g. Hunter.
8. W. Doll's bl. g. Mike Norton.
9. J. J. Hembeck s. g. Achilles.

SECOND RACE—Saddle race, free to all; purse $1,500; $1,000 to the first, $350 to the second, $150 to the third horse.

1. W. L. Simmons' bl. g. Rapid.
2. N. Holcombe's b. m. Lacy.

Did not fill.

THIRD RACE—For all horses that have never beaten 2:29; purse $3,000; $2,000 to the first, $700 to the second, $300 to the third horse.

1. James McKee's g. g. Surprise.
2. D. Mace's b. g. Commodore Nutt.
3. Owner's b. m. Grand Duchess.
4. W. L. Simmons' br. g. Old Put.
5. C. Champlin's ch. g. W. H. Taylor.
6. W. Woodruff's b. g. Shepherd Knapp, Jr.
7. W. H. Sanders' b. g. Western New-York.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—For horses that never beat 2:31; purse $1,000; $700 to the first, $200 to the second, $100 to the third horse.

1. F. J. Nodine's b. m. Belle of Brooklyn, formerly Kate.
2. M. Roden's br. g. Little Fred.
3. James McKee's s. g. Star.
4. W. L. Simmons' br. g. Old Put.
5. J. Smith's b. m. Lady Whitman.
6. E. S. Wright's bl. m. Jessie Wales.

SECOND RACE—For all horses except *Lady Thorne* and *Mountain Boy*; purse $5,000; $3,000 to the first, $1,500 to the second, $500 to the third horse.

1. P. Manee's b. m. American Girl.
2. W. L. Simmons' br. s. George Wilkes.
3. R. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
4. N. Holcombe's b. m. Lacy.
5. E. F. Fawcett's b. s. Bashaw, Jr.
6. D. Mace's br. s. Rhode Island.

New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

Some weeks ago the TIMES contained an account of the great good this institution was doing, the benefits and assistance it afforded to the ruptured and crippled children of the poor, and the advantages it offered to adults suffering from the same causes. It is gratifying to record the progress the Society has since made. The third floor of the new hospital is now nearly finished, and the managers hope to have the building completed and ready for the admission of patients within a few months. The subscriptions mentioned when the previous account was published, were what they term the "original subscriptions," and which encouraged the managers to commence the new hospital. Toward the $100,000 necessary to finish and furnish it, the following subscriptions have been received:

Jonathan Sturges, $5,000; John C. Green, $5,000; Joseph Sampson, $5,000; John David Wolfe, $5,000; H. K. Corning, $2,000; Stewart Brown, $1,000; Thomas Denny, $1,000; Wm. E. Dodge, $1,000; James Stokes, $1,000; Horace Gray, $1,000; Thomas H. Faile, $1,000; Paul Spofford, $1,000; Edward Mathews, $1,000; Alexander T. Stewart, $1,000; Samuel Willets, $1,000; A Friend, $1,000; William H. Osborne, $500; William R. Isham, $500; George W. Abbe, $500; Morris K. Jesup, $500; A. R. Wetmore, $500; John J. Phelps, $500; Mrs. W. A. Spencer, $500; Robert Colgate, $500; Jeremiah Milbank, $500; R. S. Arnold, $500; John Caswell, $500; Mrs. W. E. Dodge, $250; Percy R. Pyne, $250; Anson Phelps Stokes, $250; T. C. M. Patton, $250; Benjamin Ayman, $500.

Mr. R. M. HARTLEY was, in connection with Dr. KNIGHT and the late R. B. MINTURN and JOSEPH B. COLLINS, mainly instrumental in originating the Society. The entire Board of managers, comprising some of our best and most responsible citizens, take a deep, active interest in the success of the institution, and give to it much of their time and attention.

The organization of the Society is as follows: President, John C. Green; Vice-Presidents, James Lenox, George Griswold, John David Wolfe, Stewart Brown, A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges; Corresponding Secretary, Robert M. Hartley; Recording Secretary, Otis D. Swan; Board of Managers—James Lenox, Peter Cooper, John C. Green, Stewart Brown, A. R. Wetmore, Edward S. Jaffray, Robert M. Hartley, Samuel Willetts, Jonathan Sturges, Otis D. Swan, John David Wolfe, George Griswold, H. K. Corning, Thomas Denny, Henry S. Terbell, James W. Beekman, John W. Quincy, George W. Abbe, William C. Gilman, Oliver E. Wood.

Resident Physician and Surgeon—James Knight, M. D.; Newton M. Shaffer, M. D., Assistant.

Visiting Physician and Surgeon—John S. Warren, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons—Willard Parker, M. D.; Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.; Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.; Gurdon Buck, M. D.

The Sorosis Entertain the Press.

Last night about 125 ladies and gentlemen met in DELMONICO's parlors to spend a social evening. The ladies who constitute that mysterious sisterhood known as the Sorosis invited a large number of members of the Press to tea. This was in return for the entertainment given by the Press men some weeks ago to the said Sisters of Sorosis.

Last night the ladies appeared as masters. They were elegantly dressed, and in the best of spirits, with no spirits stronger than tea. At about 8 o'clock, the very excellent lunch being over, Mrs. CROLY, President, called to order, and called off the toasts. None but members of the Order were permitted to speak; but we must confess that they did admirably well. There were toasts to the coming woman, the woman of the period, the man as a monopoliser, the man and his buttons, woman in literature, woman in art, blondes and brunettes, and forty others that we could not wait to hear. The speaking was generally good, and the ideas quite as good as one usually hears at dinner among masculine humans. The affair was a fine success, and will materially advance the popularity of the Sorosis.

St. John's Church, Brooklyn.

The vestry of St. John's Church, corner of Johnson and Washington streets, Brooklyn, have purchased ten lots at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Douglass-street, almost adjoining Prospect Park, and thereupon propose to erect their shrine. Ground will be immediately broken for the construction of a chapel and rectory, and it is expected they will be completed ere Autumn. Both buildings are to be of stone. The chapel is to be 80 by 40 feet, and capable of seating 400 persons. The rectory will be ample in its dimensions and artistic in its finish. In due course of time it is proposed to erect a church edifice worthy of the society and the city. The lots were purchased for $26,000, and $14,000 remain in the treasury for building or other purposes.

Great Destruction of Bank Notes.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the extensive drying-room of the American Bank Note Company, on the sixth floor of the building Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-street. The building is owned by Messrs. DUNCAN & SHERMAN, and was only damaged to the extent of $600; no insurance. The loss in bank notes must have been considerable, but the amount could not be ascertained. The notes not being signed or complete for issue, their face value was no criterion. The origin of the flames could not be discovered, and the Fire Marshal will make his usual examination.

An Officer Mistaken for a Kidnapper.

As doorman EDWARDS, of the Second Ward, was taking three lost children to their house, No. 79 Oliver-street, on Friday, he was mistaken for a kidnapper in Madison-street. The crowd of men, women and children who gathered around the doorman pelted him with stones, and inflicted severe injuries. EDWARDS took refuge in the Fourth Ward Station House in an exhausted condition, and was escorted home by several officers. No arrests were made.

Collection of Taxes.

The Tax Receiver reports that during the past week he has collected the following amounts for taxes:

April 19	$[illegible]
April 20	12,[illegible]
April 21	5,[illegible]
April 22	4,118 41
April 23	5,[illegible] 72
April 24	6,[illegible] 11
Total	$42,[illegible] 72

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will be held this year as usual. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. L. EDDY, D. D., of Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, May 9, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The annual business meeting (for ladies only) will be held at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Wednesday, May 12, at 10 A. M. and at 3 P. M.

The Police arrested 1,420 persons last week.

The TIMES yesterday inaccurately reported Rev. Mr. DE COSTA as rector of St. Philip's Church.

MARGARET HARDNER, aged 40, of No. 453 West Thirty-seventh-street, and cleaner of cars at the Hudson River Railroad depot, stepped from a car yesterday and was run over, having a foot crushed. Taken to Mont Sinai Hospital.

ANDREW DILLON, an emigrant, fell into the river at Castle Garden and was rescued by the Police.

A fire occurred yesterday in the saloon of FRED. BAYLER, in the basement of No. 37 Bowery, caused by a kerosene oil lamp being upset. Damage $200. An incendiary fire was discovered early yesterday morning in an unoccupied building in Two Hundred and Tenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The edifice was destroyed, name of owner unknown.

Marshal TOOKER, of the Mayor's Office, issued the following licenses during the last week: Express carts 14, venders 35, public carts, 40, dirt carts 24, porters 7, drivers 34, carman 1, coach 1—160. Total amount received for taxes and fines, $[illegible]. The Marshal caused $4,226 to be refunded to various complainants.

During the week ending at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, there were 420 deaths in this City, which was 55 less than during the previous week. Within the same period there were 135 marriages, 226 births and 31 still-births.

CHAS. MILLER, while at work at the Cooper Institute hoisting bricks on the elevator, was struck by a brick when up near the roof and had his skull fractured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN GLEASON, of No. 374 Madison-street, was stabbed yesterday at the Keystone Hotel, in Chrystie-street, near Division-street, by an unknown man, who escaped arrest.

WM. H. ROGERS, a resident of Williamsburg, ran a tilt against time yesterday at No. 45 Liberty-street when a clock fell on his head, and severely injured him.

Three German painters, all residents of Mott Haven, named HERMAN ARDELBERTH, JACOB HEIMS and ADOLPH LEISER, fell from a scaffold in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near First-avenue.

Brooklyn.

This evening Dr. ROGERS will lecture at St. Peter's Hall, corner Warren and Hicks streets, on "The New Testament not Essential, either to the Planting or Perpetuity of Christianity." The lecture is to be given by permission of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY and the Bishop of Brooklyn.

The total number of arrests in Brooklyn last week was 206.

The clothing store of AUGUST BOTHE, No. 184½ Graham-avenue, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and robbed of $400 worth of clothing of various kinds.

Curious Lawsuit in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, April 4.

A curious case is now pending in the Court of Chancery. It appears that in 1867, a Mr. and Mrs. COPPLETON bought a farm from HARTLY SMITH, at Singack, now deceased, he taking a mortgage for the property, and deed and mortgage were duly recorded. Afterward, it is alleged, they tired of their bargain and finding themselves unable to pay the interest on the purchase money, went to SMITH and asked him to take back the deed and return the mortgage. This he did, and destroyed the former. But it still remained of record, of course, and it is alleged that Mr. and Mrs. COPPLETON then had the mortgage canceled, thus making it appear by the official records that they were the owners of the property. Subsequently suit was begun in the Court of Chancery to have the deed annulled on the ground of fraud, and the suit is still pending.

Personal.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown; Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Commander Medleycott, of the Royal Navy; Hon. H. L. McComb, of Delaware; George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem; Commander May, of the United States Navy, and Hon. R. Driggs, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Count de Bergue, of Paris, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Hon. W. H. Hooper, of Utah; Hon. Springer Harbough, of Pittsburg; Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California; Hon. A. Young, of Utah, and Colonel James M. Wilson, of St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General A. B. Garfield, of the United States Army, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

List of names of Americans registered with NORTON & CO., American Bankers, Paris: H. D. Spears, Indiana; Dr. H. R. Townsend, Philadelphia; Nath. H. Swift, Geneva; C. R. Habicht, New-York; W. L. Bridgeford, Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Dortic, New-York; J. Le Moulnier, Chicago; A. H. Bullock and family, Massachusetts; Jefferson Rives, Washington, D. C.; John H. Saunders, San Francisco; H. W. Tatterwhaite and family, New-York; Sam. Eagle, New-York; Rev. Matthew H. Smith, Rome; Miss Louise Smith, New-York; G. H. Sloane, New-York; N. Hart Jackson, New-York; Mrs. L. J. Hart, New-York; B. Appleby, New-York; General S. McQuiney, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. A. Moorg, New-York; Miss Kate G. Moorg, New-York; Miss Emma A. Ollendorf, New-York; Th. Eaton and family, Detroit, Mich.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 80⅞. Stocks are quiet at 22¼ for Erie, and 95½ for Illinois.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 24—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet at 12d. for Middling Uplands, and 12½d. for Middling Orleans; the sales of the day will reach 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 21s. 3d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 80⅞. Stocks steady; Eries, 22¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 24—1 P. M.

Cotton closes dull and unchanged; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 90s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ℔ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 24.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 142f. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 24—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull, but prices are unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, April 24.

Bourse firmer; Rentes 71f. 35c.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 24—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet for both stock on spot and afloat.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]	Snowing	[illegible]
Portland	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	S. E.	Cloudy	50
New-York	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	51
Washington	E.	Cloudy	57
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	73
Savannah	[illegible]	Clear	64
Oswego	W.	Clear	46
Buffalo	W.	Clear	45
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	44
Louisville	[illegible]	Cloudy	64
Mobile	[illegible]	Cloudy	70
New-Orleans	S. E.	Clear	75
Key West	[illegible]	Clear	80
Havana	N. E.	Clear	81

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 24.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool via Queenstown*—Miss A. E. Wood, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Tewksbury, Miss Miller, H. Marsh, T. M. Tribrets, Mr. Simon, Thos. Kyle, Jas. St. Clair, Alison Robertson and wife, Wm. Graham, wife and family, Mr. Glendenning, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Lohan, S. Spencer, R. C. Link, Mr. Ives, S. Bullock, Miss Marriott, Dr. G. H. Pillsbury, Captain Notton, Mrs. Catherine Johnson, Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, John Parry, T. H. Ford, Captain H. Card and three children, Alex. B. Hawles, Chas. Summon, H. E. Alesworth, T. J. Wallace, J. T. Wood, Ambrose Shea, Mr. Waring, Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Cartley, W. B. Hamilton, Chas. H. Stanley.

APRIL 24.—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. S. Moe, Mrs. Mary A. Craig, Master Fred. Craig, Miss Louisa Mills, Mrs. Septima Mills, Master George Mills, Master Daniel Mills, William Parsons, Wm. Lord Turner, Edward Page, Chas. T. G. Fallon, Edward Hudd, Antonio Rosario, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Laird, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Schiffer, Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Sayre, Charles Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hammersleigh, Frank E. White, C. Hopkins, Miss J. McKinsey, Dr. W. H. Barton, Mrs. Prendergast and son, H. A. Allen, J. F. Hayden, Alfred Ryan, S. F. Egbert, R. Bradbury, Thomas Connelly, C. Clements, C. W. Freeman, R. Bogall.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon rises. 4 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 49 | Gov. Island. 7 38 | Hell Gate.. 9 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 24.

Arrived.

Steamship General Sedgwick, Gilderdale, Matanzas April 19, with sugar and 4 passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced up to the 21st strong head winds, remainder of passage fine weather and light southerly winds. Saturday, April 24, passed a large steamer, strg. S., name unknown.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

H. B. M. sloop-of-war Niobe, Commander Pasley, Bermuda 4 ds. The Niobe carries four guns and crew of 145 men.

Ship Laurel, (of London,) Smith, Foochow 109 ds., with tea to master. Passed Anjier Feb. 4, and was 42 ds. to the Cape of Good Hope and 76 ds. to the equator. Had fine weather the entire passage; crossed the equator in lon. 31 W.

Bark Gratia Kypplianson, (N. G.,) Press, Rio Janeiro 55 ds. with coffee to Funck, Meincke & Co. Has had strong variable winds N. of Bermuda.

Bark Juan F. Pearson, (Arg.,) Morse, Buenos Ayres March 3, with hides, &c., to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 43 W.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, (of Barbados,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee and 7 passengers to Pendergast Bros.

Bark Theodosius Christian, (N. G.,) Schwerdtfeger, Gloucester, Eng. 40 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has been 23 ds. W. of Bermuda with strong variable winds.

Bark Tantivy, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pinckney, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar, &c., to Wm. Ingalls.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Trecartin, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar and 12 passengers to master.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros.

Brig Sterd, (Norw.,) Kramer, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, 80 ds. with wool, skins, &c., to J. & F. W. Cogill. Sailed in co. with bark Charlotte, (N. G.,) for New-York. Had moderate weather; crossed the equator March 27, in lon. 31; March 21, lat. 7 05 S., lon. 28 53 W., spoke bark Rocket, 73 ds. from Foochow for New-York.

Brig Cares, (N. G.,) Sockem, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Co. April 20, experienced a very heavy gale from S. S. E. in the Gulf Stream, lasting 12 hours; had moderate weather remainder of the passage.

Brig Dove, (of Economy, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Brig Heinrich Moll, (N. G.,) Bradberring, Rio Janeiro 73 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre. Crossed the equator March 6, in lon. 33. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Helen, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Head, Port au Platte 14 ds., with mdse. to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. April 21, lat. 29, lon. 72, spoke brig Grace Ann, from Cienfuegos for Boston, and schr. Julia for New-York, same day.

Brig Oseipee, Mason, Jamaica, via Boston 8 ds., with mdse. to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNelly, Demerara 24 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge; vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co.; April 18, lat. 32 40, lon. 71 28, passed an American brig steering S., flying a private signal with No. 41 on it.

Brig Valencia, (of Boston,) Strout, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sailed in co. with brig Juno, for New-York. Left in port bark Reindeer, for New-York 4 ds.; schr. Grand Master, for do., 2 ds.; schr. Webster, Barnard, ldg.

Brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (of St. Thomas,) Borstel, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Carter & Harrison. Left in port brig Mary E. Thayer, for New-York 3 ds.; also brig John Freeman, for New-York, loading.

Brig Roseway, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hammond, Naguabo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Left no vessels. April 13, lat. 30 04, lon. 72, spoke brig Nicolas, (Dutch,) from Pernambuco, for Boston, with the crew sick; had buried one man at sea.

Brig Isabel, (of Economy, N. S.,) Murray, Cardenas 7 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Burnah, Winslow, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. John Atwood, (of Provincetown,) Gallishaw, San Blas 25 ds., with cocoanuts to Jas. Douglas. The first part of the passage had light winds and calms, the latter part strong northerly gales. April 14, off Cape Antonio, spoke brig J. & H. Crowley, (of Boston,) from Cuba bound north; same day spoke brig Amelia, (N. G.,) bound south; April 22, lat. 37 34, lon. 74 40, spoke schr. C. F. May, (of Philadelphia,) from Havana for Portland, 7 ds. out; April 14, saw a full-rigged brig ashore on Corientes reef, with her masts and sails standing; appeared to have just gone ashore. Left in port schr. Speculation for New-York 4 ds.; schr. Daniel Simmons for do. 25 ds.; schr. Isabel for do. 25 ds.; schr. Eye for Aspinwall 6 ds.

Schr. Julia D., (of Turk's Island,) Hartung, Puerto Plata 13 ds., with mahogany, cedar, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein. Sailed in co. with brig Ellen for New-York.

Schr. Puerto Plata, Montgomery, Puerto Plata 12 ds., with lignumvitae, &c., to Eggers & Heinlein. April 17, lat. 19, lon. 74, spoke brig John Bowen, 15 ds. from Boston, for Cienfuegos; 24th inst., Charles Ohman, seaman, was stabbed in the abdomen and shoulder by a shipmate named Henry Kohl, and is at present in a very precarious condition.

Schr. A. Middleton, Jr., (of Providence,) Ames, Rio Grande do Sul 68 ds., with hides and wool to Christian Thomsen. March 15, lat. 24 40, lon. 34 50, spoke whaling bark Leonidas, (of New-Bedford,) 17 months out, with 200 bbls. of oil; all well. April 13, off Bermuda, spoke whaling bark Eliza, (of New-Bedford,) 43 months out, with 2,000 bbls. of oil; all well.

Schr. Paul Seavy, (of Bangor,) Lowell, St. Croix, West End, 10 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Vessel to Lunt Bros. Left no vessels.

Schr. Fred. Spofford, Turner, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. P. Rollins, Mason, South Amboy, for Nantucket.

Schr. Harriet, (Br.,) Gibbs, Palermo March 13, via Gibraltar March 26, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. W. R. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Crane, Pensacola April 11, with lumber to R. P. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Faulkingham, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. B. Wright, Smith, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. J. Pender, Jr., Springer, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Amelia E. Ireland, Townsend, Baltimore, 3 ds. with coal.

Schr. Eliza P. Raynor, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. E. Hallock, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. T. Winer, Hulse, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Goodwin, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Colman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hudson, Champlain, New-Haven.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Perry, New-Haven.
Schr. J. S. Perry, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Havly, Virginia.
Schr. Reading Railroad, No. 44, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. H. Burns, Barber, Bridgeport, Conn.
Schr. Julia Van Sant, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Mary Simmons, Simmons, Providence.
Schr. Susan S. Scranton, Small, Portland, Conn.
Schr. O. F. Hawley, Carroll, New-Haven.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Hamilton, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. J. D. Bucklelew, Robin, New-Haven.
Schr. Mediator, Gage, New-Haven.
Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. George F. Brown, Hemmingway, Norwich.
Schr. Onward, Goram, Nantucket.
Schr. Joseph Cunningham, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Judge Bunyon, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Minaques, Kearney, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriet Sarah, Smith, Providence.
Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Norwich.
Schr. Deborah, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Texas, Champlain, Norwich.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Colman, Taunton.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.
Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hablis, Stamford.
Schr. Treasure, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Fairhaven.
Schr. Fashion, Barber, New-Haven.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Davis, Scott, New-Haven.
Schr. A. I. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Rambler, Smith, New-London.
Schr. H. A. Deming, Boardman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. New-Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.
Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Brookhaven.
Schr. E. Smith, Mason, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. C. Haven, Blossom, Cold Spring.
Schr. S. B. Buckley, Buckley, Westport.
Schr. Gertrude, Smith, Connecticut River.
Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenburg, Georgetown.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Creamer, Virginia.
Schr. Winfield Scott, Wiley, Virginia.
Schr. Willie S. Swete, Holbrook, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Newport.
Schr. Sallie and Hannah, Deming, New-Haven.
Schr. A. E. Parker, Carpet, Gloucester.
Schr. Daniel Brown, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Edward Lindly, New-Haven.
Schr. Hunter, Gales.
Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence.
Schr. Wm. H. Brown, Reynolds, Bristol.
Schr. Andrew Stewart, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Bristol.
Schr. Richard Law, York, Stonington.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adraines, Providence.
Schr. Ocean, Weeks, Fall River.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. A. J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Josephine, Palmer, Providence.
Schr. R. Kenny, Miller, Westport.
Schr. Mary Prudence, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-Haven.
Schr. F. French, Lippincott, Virginia.
Schr. Pavilion, Reed, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Orozimbo, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Saco.
Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Marie Hall, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Cranmer, Alexandria.
Schr. Wave, Faulkingham, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Fore, Rogers, Newburg, for Providence.
Schr. United Brothers, Kiley, Virginia.
Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. Chas. Lawrence, Adams, Virginia.
Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. C. S. Scull, Lee, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp, Virginia and Tarifa, for Liverpool; Dalian, Glasgow; America, Bremen; Geo. Washington and Sherman, New-Orleans; San Salvador, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Albemarle, Fernandina; Albemarle, Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 24—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; ship Pacific, Liverpool; brig Tweedan, for a port in Great Britain; brigs Mompelsk, Barcelona; Florence, Santander; schrs. Mary Ella, Providence; Hannah Little, Philadelphia; A. E. Glover, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24—Arr. revenue cutter Northerner, from a cruise; bark Carrington, Pernambuco for orders.

Passed up for Baltimore, schr. Arctic, from Porto Rico.

SAVANNAH, April 24—Cld. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Hannah Norris, Liverpool.

Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 24—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Geo. S. Brown, (Br.,) Valpey, from Hamburg via Queenstown, which arrived 23d, is consigned to Brett, Son & Co.—cargo to Edye & Brock.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander Kirkland—brig, from Baltimore, strg. S. W., was signalized April 16, lat. 25 N., lon. 64.

Coral Nymph—ship, bound S., March 27, lat. 14 50 S., lon. 34 12 W.

Dunniker—Br. bark, from Glasgow for Valparaiso, March 16, lat. 25 50 S., lon. 30 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, March 5, ship Harrisburg, Wiswell, ldg. for Baltimore; bark Tabay, Lewis, for New-York 10th; bark E. F. Herriman, Herriman, for Boston, ready to sail; bark M. H. Gulbert, Hatheld, ldg. for New-York; bark Wheatland, Bursley, ldg. for do.; bark Honduras, Huxford, ldg. for do.; bark James E. Brett, Nickerson, dischg.; brig D. R. Stockwell, Smith, ldg. for Boston; brig Little Fury, Cunningham, for New-York. Sld. Feb. 26, brig Torrens, Gould, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 24.—The Cunard steamship Samaria, Captain Lott, from New-York April 23, arrived at this port at 9½ o'clock this morning, en route to Liverpool.

The steamship Colorado, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, April 24.—The steamship Wm. Penn, from New-York April 10, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

TO HOTEL AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, WE WILL OFFER 8-4, 6-4 AND 8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASKS AT 80c. TO 75c.

5-8 NAPKINS FROM $1 40.

FRINGED HUCK TOWELS FROM $1 50.

DAMASK BORDERED HUCK TOWELS AT $3 50 PER DOZEN, WORTH $5.

HEAVY DAMASK BORDERED HUCK TOWELS AT $7 PER DOZEN, WORTH $10.

HEAVY BROWN HUCK BATH TOWELS, 27x36 INCHES, AT $3, WORTH $4 50.

JOB LOTS OF TOWELS VERY CHEAP.

8-4 LOOM CLOTHS AT $1; OTHER SIZES EQUALLY LOW.

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS AT $1 75, WORTH $2 50.

RICHARDSON'S FRONTING LINEN AT 50c. AND UPWARD.

8-4 TO 10-4 HEAVY LINEN SHEETING, FROM 75c. TO $1 20, WORTH 30 PER CENT. MORE.

9-4 AND 10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING AT 87½c. AND $1, WORTH 30 PER CENT. MORE.

12-4 LINEN FLOOR DRUGGET AT 75c., REDUCED FROM $1 25.

LINEN STAIR CRASH AT 20c., REDUCED FROM 25c.

PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FRINGED DOYLIES AT 65c. PER DOZEN, WORTH $1.

8-4 PRINTED TABLE-COVERS AT $1.

8-4 HEAVY EMBOSSED TABLE-COVERS AT $1 75.

EMBROIDERED PIANO-COVERS AT $10, REDUCED FROM $14.

BUFF, FRINGED AND MOIRE ANTIQUE TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH, VERY LOW.

8-4 TOILEINETTES AT $1 75 PER YARD; DOYLIES TO MATCH AT $1 50 PER DOZEN.

VERY FINE 45-IN. PILLOW-SLIP LINEN AT 65c.; 36-IN. DRESS LINEN AT 40c.

RUSSIA DIAPER, IN ALL WIDTHS, AT LOW PRICES.

HEAVY BROWN TWILLED TOWELING AT 10c., 12c. AND 15c. PER YARD.

HEAVY GERMAN TOWELING AT 15c., REDUCED FROM 20c.

AND ALL OF OUR LINEN STOCK AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

Cloaks, Sacques & Mantles.

IMPORTED, AND OF OUR OWN WELL-KNOWN MAKE, AT 25 PER CENT. LOSS.

SHAWLS AND LLAMA LACE POINTES BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS.

A full line of these popular goods for gentlemen's wear, in all desirable colors at

McLEOD & REMMEY'S,

IMPORTING TAILORS; NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE,

made to measure in suits of coat, trousers and waistcoats, as

LOW AS $39 75.

They have received from EDWARD MINISTER & SON, of London, styles for the coming season, and have sample garments on exhibition which are the most stylish and elegant produced in this country.

GAS FIXTURES.

ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM,

NO. 561 BROADWAY.

OLD CLUB-HOUSE WHISKY.

Warranted pure and softened by age only. Connoisseurs and invalids should test this whisky.

MACY & JENKINS,

NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.

CRETONNES

AND

LACE CURTAINS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, OF RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

Importer of Upholstery Goods and Linens, No. 686 Broadway, New-York City, No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Examine the stock of

FRENCH CHINA

DINNER AND TEA SETS, CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE offered at POPULAR PRICES.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 561 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 203, April 24, 1869.

20, 11, 28, 38, 30, 34, 14, 65, 19, 55, 1, 75, 27.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 204, April 24, 1869.

42, 6, 42, 29, 61, 17, 31, 49, 19, 69, 43, 19, 35.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 217, April 24, 1869.

68, 71, 26, 27, 17, 49, 78, 66, 41, 5, 39, 2, 28.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 218, April 24, 1869.

17, 15, 64, 67, 12, 9, 38, 61, 66, 46, 43, 13, 44.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 26 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.